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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Call, write or Phone to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
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No. 17,688. 號八十八百六千七萬一第 日四初月二十年寅甲 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1915. 一拜禮 號八十月正年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Jan. 18th.—The English Mail (via Siberia),
per S.S. NANKIN.

TO DEPART.

Jan. 19th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S.A.,
South America and Canada via
San Francisco, and United
Kingdom via Canada, at noon,
per S.S. MANCHURIA.

Jan. 19th.—Europe via Siberia, at noon, per
S.S. MANCHURIA.

Jan. 20th.—Japan via Kobe, Victoria, and
Tacoma, and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 2 p.m., per S.S.
INO MARU.

Jan. 21st.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per S.S. YINGKOW.

Jan. 23rd.—Straits, Ceylon, Burma, Ceylon,
Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and Europe,
at 11 a.m., per S.S. DUMDEA.

Jan. 26th.—Shanghai, North China and
Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.O.,
Seattle and United Kingdom via
Canada, at 11 a.m., per S.S.
SHIMIZU MARU.

Jan. 26th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per S.S. SHIMIZU MARU.

Jan. 28th.—Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles and
United Kingdom, at 9 a.m., per
S.S. KATORI MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 875 lbs. net.

In Bags 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA,
OGHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI,
NAMAZUTA, SAKO, SHINNEW
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GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to—

K. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2, Paddar Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [91]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "

1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 5.30 to 11.00 p.m.

Every Half-Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "

1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "

1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at

the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,

Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1914. [98]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

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STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING. SHIPS'
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE

FIRECLAY.

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST
AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

TIME TABLE
(Effective from May 1st, 1914, to April 30th, 1915).

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped
Dining, and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and
Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai
Direct Mail Steamship Service by the S.S. SAKAI MARU and KOBE MARU (each Equipped
with Wireless Telegraph) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
Station	Time	Station	Time	Station	Time	Station	Time
1st Class	2.00	2nd Class	2.00	1st Class	2.00	2nd Class	2.00
3rd Class	2.00	4th Class	2.00	3rd Class	2.00	4th Class	2.00
5th Class	2.00	6th Class	2.00	5th Class	2.00	6th Class	2.00
7th Class	2.00	8th Class	2.00	7th Class	2.00	8th Class	2.00
9th Class	2.00	10th Class	2.00	9th Class	2.00	10th Class	2.00
11th Class	2.00	12th Class	2.00	11th Class	2.00	12th Class	2.00
13th Class	2.00	14th Class	2.00	13th Class	2.00	14th Class	2.00
15th Class	2.00	16th Class	2.00	15th Class	2.00	16th Class	2.00
17th Class	2.00	18th Class	2.00	17th Class	2.00	18th Class	2.00
19th Class	2.00	20th Class	2.00	19th Class	2.00	20th Class	2.00
21st Class	2.00	22nd Class	2.00	21st Class	2.00	22nd Class	2.00
23rd Class	2.00	24th Class	2.00	23rd Class	2.00	24th Class	2.00
25th Class	2.00	26th Class	2.00	25th Class	2.00	26th Class	2.00
27th Class	2.00	28th Class	2.00	27th Class	2.00	28th Class	2.00
29th Class	2.00	30th Class	2.00	29th Class	2.00	30th Class	2.00
31st Class	2.00	32nd Class	2.00	31st Class	2.00	32nd Class	2.00
33rd Class	2.00	34th Class	2.00	33rd Class	2.00	34th Class	2.00
35th Class	2.00	36th Class	2.00	35th Class	2.00	36th Class	2.00
37th Class	2.00	38th Class	2.00	37th Class	2.00	38th Class	2.00
39th Class	2.00	40th Class	2.00	39th Class	2.00	40th Class	2.00
41st Class	2.00	42nd Class	2.00	41st Class	2.00	42nd Class	2.00
43rd Class	2.00	44th Class	2.00	43rd Class	2.00	44th Class	2.00
45th Class	2.00	46th Class	2.00	45th Class	2.00	46th Class	2.00
47th Class	2.00	48th Class	2.00	47th Class	2.00	48th Class	2.00
49th Class	2.00	50th Class	2.00	49th Class	2.00	50th Class	2.00
51st Class	2.00	52nd Class	2.00	51st Class	2.00	52nd Class	2.00
53rd Class	2.00	54th Class	2.00	53rd Class	2.00	54th Class	2.00
55th Class	2.00	56th Class	2.00	55th Class	2.00	56th Class	2.00
57th Class	2.00	58th Class	2.00	57th Class	2.00	58th Class	2.00
59th Class	2.00	60th Class	2.00	59th Class	2.00	60th Class	2.00
61st Class	2.00	62nd Class	2.00	61st Class	2.00	62nd Class	2.00
63rd Class	2.00	64th Class	2.00	63rd Class	2.00	64th Class	2.00
65th Class	2.00	66th Class	2.00	65th Class	2.00	66th Class	2.00
67th Class	2.00	68th Class	2.00	67th Class	2.00	68th Class	2.00
69th Class	2.00	70th Class	2.00	69th Class	2.00	70th Class	2.00
71st Class	2.00	72nd Class	2.00	71st Class	2.00	72nd Class	2.00
73rd Class	2.00	74th Class	2.00	73rd Class	2.00	74th Class	2.00
75th Class	2.00	76th Class	2.00	75th Class	2.00	76th Class	2.00
77th Class	2.00	78th Class	2.00	77th Class	2.00	78th Class	2.00
79th Class	2.00	80th Class	2.00	79th Class	2.00	80th Class	2.00
81st Class	2.00	82nd Class	2.00	81st Class	2.00	82nd Class	2.00
83rd Class	2.00	84th Class	2.00	83rd Class	2.00	84th Class	2.00
85th Class	2.00	86th Class	2.00	85th Class	2.00	86th Class	2.00
87th Class	2.00	88th Class	2.00	87th Class	2.00	88th Class	2.00
89th Class	2.00	90th Class	2.00	89th Class	2.00	90th Class	2.00
91st Class	2.00	92nd Class	2.00	91st Class	2.00	92nd Class	2.00
93rd Class	2.00	94th Class	2.00	93rd Class	2.00	94th Class	2.00
95th Class	2.00	96th Class	2.00	95th Class	2.00	96th Class	2.00
97th Class	2.00	98th Class	2.00	97th Class	2.00	98th Class	2.00
99th Class	2.00	100th Class	2.00	99th Class	2.00	100th Class	2.00

• Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

• The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

• With regard to the above Time Table, the Four Express Trains per week connecting two

each way with the Russian State Expresses are temporarily suspended, owing to the partial

suspension of the Trans-Siberian Passenger Traffic on account of the European War.

The Two Weekly Express Trains connecting one each way with the Wagon-Lits

Expresses, all Ordinary Trains, and the Two Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamers will

remain in operation as above.

To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Chang-

chun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class

Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. Yamato). At

Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsiaoqing (the finest sea-side resort in

North China), all under the Company's management.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamship Tickets are obtainable

at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.,

Messrs. TROS, COOK & SON; RUESSBURAU DER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE;

the NORDISC RESERVEBUREAU; and the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai, from each of

whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct

from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "MANTESSU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots

and also at Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Peking.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

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MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A1, A.B.C. Western Union, Engineering and Bentley's Complete Phrase Codes used.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.

Manufacturers of Central Auxiliary Machinery, Weller's Auxiliary Machinery, Stone's

Manganese Bronze, Pulverizer and Engineering Co.'s Refrigerating Plants

and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc.

AT NAGASAKI.—Telegraphic Address "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

Length on Keel-Blocks. Breadth at Entrance on Bottom. Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.

8 Dry Docks { No. 1 ... 510 ft. 77 ft. 26 ft.

{ No. 2 ... 350 ft. 53 ft. 24 ft.

{ No. 3 ... 714 ft. 88 ft. 24 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.

The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready

at short notice.

AT KOBE.—Telegraphic Address "WADADOCK," KOBE.

Floating Docks. No. 1. No. 2.

Lifting Power ... 7,000 Tons. 12,000 Tons.

Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 460 Feet. 580 Feet.

Max. Breadth ... 58 " 68 "

Max. Draft ... 22 " 26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.

Floating Sheds, capable of lifting 40 tons weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

[97]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

The Colour of London, Letitia, Spielmann and Markino	\$6.00	The War: Its Causes and Its Message. Speeches by the Prime Minister ...	20
Historical Record of the Imperial Visit to India, 1911	8.50	In the Trail of the German Army, Illustrated by 58 Photographs ...	80
What to Know in Business, John Ouseby	80	Daily Mail World Map of War and Commerce	80
Scrutiny on Charter Parties and Bills of Lading	14.40	THE ETERNAL PRIESTESS, PUTNAM WEALE, A Novel of China Manners	1.75
The Red Cross in War, Billington	80	Molyneux of Mayfair, Duncan Schwann	1.60
Britain's Duty To-day, E. Lyttelton	30	Oscar Wilde: A Memoir, Anna Countess de Brémont	1.20
On the Trail of the Opium Poppy, Sir Alexander Hesse, 2 Vols.	20.00	Aphorisms of Oscar Wilde	80
China's Revolution 1911-1912, E. G. Dingle	12.00	Civilizations of India, China and Japan, G. L. Dickinson	1.20
A Handbook to the Poetry of Rudyard Kipling	8.50	Journeys in Industrial England, W. J. Clifton	1.20
<hr/>			
JUST PUBLISHED.			
The Story of Peter Pan, Illustrated by Alice Woodward	1.20	THE CREATION, THE REAL SITUATION OF EDEN, AND THE ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE, BY TSE TSAN TAI, With Portrait, Map and Tables ...	\$2.00
The Training of a Sovereign (Queen Victoria), edited by Viscount Esher	4.00		
Oil Conquest of the World, F. A. Talbot	4.80		
LLOYD'S CALENDAR 1915	1.00		

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INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

are BACKED

by

GUARANTEE

for FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[31-2]

TO SMOKERS OF VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the *bon ami* of all discriminating smokers everywhere.

Aide-de-Camp
Virginia Cigarettes

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

THE WESTMINSTER TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD., are now giving away beautiful calendars. The frontispiece is a charming picture showing the Tower Bridge, entitled the "Pool of London." The calendar is in three pieces and there are interleaved three charming beauty types, and it is given away in return for the following empty tins—

8 "RECESS" VIRGINIA 50S TINS,
OR 10 "AIDE-DE-CAMP" VIRGINIA 50S TINS.

Return Tins to—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.,
18, BANK BUILDINGS.

The supply of calendars is limited.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

TAILORING DEPT.
SPECIAL OFFER.

THIS SEASON'S

SCOTCH TWEED AND CHEVIOT

SUITINGS

\$30.00 to \$35.00

Usually \$45.00 to \$60.00.

FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

BEST TRIMMINGS AND WORKMANSHIP.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE SECURE A TWO-RUN VICTORY.

The match between the Civil Service and a Club XI, on the Club ground, ended in an exciting win for the Civil Servants by two runs only. Bird, dismissing the last few batsmen just in time. Batting first, the Civil Service did well to put up 182, the feature of the innings being the 58 of Wittchell, which included ten fours, and a couple of sixes. The same thing happened in the Club's innings, Hancock scoring half the runs by means of big hitting, his 72 including nine fours and two sixes. Hancock also came out well in the bowling analysis, capturing half-a-dozen wickets at a cost of just over four runs each. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

P. T. Lambie, o. Whitmarsh, b. Hancock	6
C. P. Martyn, b. Hancock	45
R. C. Wittchell, b. Donnelly	58
A. O. Brown, b. Donnelly	4
R. E. O. Bird, c. Mass, b. Hancock	28
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, c. Bennett, b. Hancock	9
C. Sara, b. Donnelly	4
E. B. Reed, b. Donnelly	5
W. Hill, c. Chapman, b. Hancock	7
W. H. Edmonds, not out	0
C. J. Tacchi, c. b. Hancock	3
Extras	38

Total 182

CLUB.

P. S. Leigh-Bennett, b. Reed	9
E. S. R. Mitchell, b. Reed	26
S. S. Moore, c. Edmonds, b. Severn	10
M. M. Mans, b. Martyn	11
R. Hancock, b. Severn	72
E. Kennedy, b. Severn	1
A. J. Gace, b. Bird	11
P. Jacks, b. Reed	12
D. E. Donnelly, c. Severn, b. Bird	12
W. Chapman, l.b.w., b. Bird	1
F. Whitmarsh, not out	1
Extras	8

Total 180

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

NAVY AND R.G.A. PLAY A DRAWN GAME.

A tricky cross-wind, combined with the narrowness of the Navy enclosure, somewhat hampered the players in this game on Saturday. The result of the meeting, a draw of one all, as truly as possible represented the run of play. Both sides gave a rousing exhibition of hustling, determined football, with the Artillerymen a shade cleverer, especially in the forward line. Swan obtained the soldiers' only point, and Godfrey got home for the Navy. During the last few minutes the Artillerymen severely pressed the Navy men's citadel, but off-side repeatedly nullified their efforts. Once Swan gave his side the lead, but he was in a flagrant off-side position, and Referee Eager rightly disallowed the goal. Fennimore (Navy) and McCubbin (R.G.A.) each gave a splendid exhibition of back play.

DIVISION II.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DEFEAT VICTORIA ROVERS.

Against a side that had a tremendous advantage in weight—the liveliness of their opponents' goalkeeper notwithstanding—the little Queen's College boys put up a very creditable performance on Saturday, and won on their merits by 2 goals to 1. The encounter was not productive of any really good football, the gawky Rovers—mostly Artillerymen who do not play in senior football—making a most absurd hash of things on occasions, while their substantial argument in the way of weight frightened the Collegians off their usual neat game. The Rovers were very strong in defence, however, the right back clearing his line powerfully and intelligently. Fletcher rushed the Collegians' first point, and the inside right, following a beautiful centre from the left, obtained the decider.

CONFUCIANS OVERWHELM THE LUSITANO CLUB.

The Portuguese boys were outplayed in every department of the game in their encounter with the clever Confucians on Saturday, and never looked liked beating their opponents. The Chinese team is a very well-balanced combination, strong in defence, and clever in attack, and their play was a splendid example of what effective cohesion can accomplish. There was a remarkable understanding between the players, and the feeding of their forwards by the Confucians' intermediate line was a thing much to be admired. The Lusitano Club were badly let down in defence, R. A. Carvalho alone seeming to know what to do with the ball. He performed the work of several, but could not alone cope with the well-engineered movements of the Chinese boys' forward rank. Ip Kwai Sham (8), Chan King Ko, Chan Kwoon Sham, and Lam Yu Fan scored for the winners. The latter's goal was an especially good one. Mr. Taylor was the referee.

POLICE BEAT THE CLUB.

The friendly game between the Police and the Club on Saturday, on the Club ground was not taken seriously by the players, and it certainly was not by the very small knot of spectators who preferred to have their visibilities tickled than to have their blood stirred by the hotly-contested game only a hundred yards away between the Navy and the Artillery. There was plenty of humour to be obtained from the game, and at times there was some really good individual play, Booker, for the Police, and Robinson and Tod, for the Club, coming into prominence again and again. The first named is a very accomplished forward, and it is not creditable to the Police that he should have been kept out of the team for reasons that cannot be said to have any regard to his undoubted football ability. The Club custodian saved a hot shot from this forward soon after the start, but was eventually beaten by Booker, who scored with a beautiful shot in the corner. Robinson and Stewart pestered the Policemen with their efforts at the other end, while Stalker required a deal of watching. In the second half Stewart was rendered comparatively harmless through injury. The Police, who had the assistance of several Army men, defended gallantly, and beat off the attacks of the Hongkong forwards, who failed to reply to the goal scored for the Police, and accordingly lost by a goal. The light spirit in which the game was contested was evidenced by the fact that players were seen to indulge in a quiet smoke during its progress. Tod was a great success at half, and should be kept there. Robinson, in the centre, worked prodigiously hard, and was also a success in that position. GREENS AND WHITES.

H.M. YARD RECREATION CLUB.

The second Eliminating Shoot for Mrs. Anstruther's New Year Trophy took place at Tai Hang Range on Saturday last, when 24 members competed. A tricky wind played havoc with many scores which were as follows:—

Name	2000 yds.	3000 yds.	4000 yds.	5000 yds.	Handicap.	Total.
L. G. Williams	21	23	23	27	30	97
A. J. J. Brock	31	31	28	30	ser. 30	150
P. Taylor	21	21	23	25	25	95
F. Williams	23	25	24	27	10	87
T. Day	30	30	26	28	ser. 88	102
H. R. Elton	32	28	26	28	ser. 88	102
W. Drow	28	29	25	28	4	84
H. Lockhart	27	24	21	20	14	86
E. G. Windobank	29	18	17	24	21	89
F. Wright	27	30	22	29	6	84
F. Stannard	28	18	11	15	18	83
F. Edmunds	31	23	8	22	20	82
Connors	29	26	26	21	ser. 81	81
W. R. Stewart	27	29	25	21	ser. 81	81
J. Tooker, Jr.	23	26	18	22	7	79
W. R. Cousins	23	23	23	26	ser. 81	81
F. Goodman	23	21	17	16	10	76
A. Ponsford	25	27	23	20	7	75
J. May	19	30	2	51	20	120
Holloway	27	20	10	63	7	117
H. Hennessey	19	14	5	38	30	96
G. Luke	20	13	5	38	30	96
T. Hennessey	18	15	5	33	29	95
Swigg	19	16	8	43	15	98

The final sheet is arranged for the 23rd inst.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

It will no doubt interest the Subscribers to the Fund to know that a consignment of 100,000 Woodbine cigarettes and 144 lbs. of "Stolen Kisses" and 144 lbs. of "Hamhead" plug tobacco was dispatched by the R. and O. S. Arcadia on Saturday, freight free as hitherto through the courtesy of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt. This makes a total of 400,000 cigarettes and 864 lbs. of tobacco to date.

The goods are addressed to the D.D.O.S. Arsenal, London, and Major T. Robertson A.O.D. kindly forwards the necessary documents so as to assure prompt arrival at the base for transmission to the front and trenches.

On each packet and on the cases is printed "A. present, from Hongkong" which will let them know that although we are far away, they are in our thoughts.

Further subscriptions will be thankfully received so that periodical supplies can be shipped for the use of our gallant defenders during this cruel war. Amounts acknowledged to 9th January, 1915

List No. 1.		\$1,720.07
Choi Wan	50.00	
Victoria Recreation Club	11.70	
Victoria Theatre	5.95	
List No. 2.		10.00
N. S. Moses	10.00	
List No. 3.		3.00
G. W. Eddy, T. M. Nicol & P. #1	3.00	
List No. 4.		5.00
W. A. D.	5.00	
G. A. P.	4.00	
G. B. B.	1.00	
List No. 12 and 13a.		5.00
Dr. Herbert To	5.00	
Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.	50.00	
S. J. David & Co.	25.00	
List No. 19.		5.00
T. W. Errington	5.00	
R. Middlemas	9.00	
H. Smythe	1.00	
List No. 28.		60.00
European Staff Talkoo Dockyard	60.00	
List No. 34.		5.00
Messrs. Choppard and Birot	5.00	
D. MacLennan	2.00	
R. Katz	2.00	
H. S. Hsu	2.00	
List No. 35.		100.00
H.E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.	100.00	
Lady May	10.00	
	\$2,082.72	
Less paid in error to fund shown in total 9th January, 1915	91.15	
	\$1,991.57	
Amount expended to 18th January 1915	\$1,621.22	
Balance in hand	\$370.35	

Gao J. B. S. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

WAR NEWS.

GERMANY WANTS COPPER.

SHOP FITTINGS FOR AMMUNITION.

According to the *Temps* Swiss correspondent, who has been to Berlin, copper is getting very scarce in Germany, and the price of the metal has been tripled. In all the big cities shopkeepers have been asked to give the Government all the copper fittings in their shops to be used for ammunition and gun mountings.

THE TWO PRINCES.

STORIES OF TWO SOLDIERS' OVERCOATS.

Two stories of two Princes of the Blood, British and German, are told, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Each concerns a soldier's cloak.

The Prince of Wales (who was in a motor) lent his coat to a shivering derelict soldier at the front, and gave him a lift in his car.

The Kaiser's son, Prince Joachim (who was in a "trap"), is reported—in an unofficial message—to have borrowed a soldier's cloak in which to escape from the Russians in Poland.

GERMANY AND THE COPPER PINCH.

Copper is the mainstay of the great German electrical industry. Starved of the normal supply from the United States, the industry is hard hit. Eloquent testimony of how the war in general is playing havoc with the electrical trade is supplied by the announcement of the great General Electric Company of Berlin, which has an annual turnover of \$200,000,000, that it will pay only 10 per cent. dividend in 1914, as against 14 per cent. in 1913. The company fixes its 1914 net earnings at \$245,000. In 1913 they were \$1,450,000, a decrease during the first three months of war of more than \$500,000.—*British Trade Review*.

BOOTY FROM WATERLOO.

HISTORICAL RELICS REMOVED BY GERMANS.

PARIS, December 9th.
The Germans have up to the present respected the historical monuments on the battlefield of Waterloo, says the *Harve* correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*. The wreath which was placed on June 18th on Geronimo's celebrated "Eagle with a broken wing" is still there. On the other hand, the historical collection in the hotel on Mont Saint-Jean, where Victor Hugo lodged, has disappeared, and all the muskets, bayonets, swords, buttons, and cannon balls of the Napoleonic epoch, as well as several pictures representing episodes of the battle, have been taken away.

A QUEER TRUCE.

There have been many stories of humorous exchanges between the enemies in the trenches, but none quite so striking as that told in the *Daily Telegraph* by an invalid soldier now at Boulogne. For a fortnight some entrenched Germans had been facing some entrenched Allies, and neither side had received any other orders than to stay where they were. Consequently, after some days spent in "chucking" things "locally" at the enemy, the Germans advanced under a flag of truce, and, after a brief *pourparler*, entered the Allies' trench, where they remained in much friendliness for a number of days. At last, however, they began inventing newspaper disclosures of French and British disasters, so they had to be expelled, not, however, with the bayonet, but with the fist, and this queerest of truces ended. We have called it humorous; but, after all, is not "human" the world? Friendliness is still the natural attitude of man to man, though a tragedy like the present may seem to say it is not.

THE ENGLISH BARBARIANS "WHO TAKE BATHS."

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes an article by a certain Siegfried Trebitsch, which sheds some fresh light on the popular subject of "hatred." The writer examines at length the qualities of German hate for England, and arrives at the following conclusion:—

All we Germans are living under the impression of the most powerful example of creative and terribly efficient hatred, which will not rest until it has reached its goal. This is the hatred of Germans striving for light and free development against the cunning, despotic, greedy, and calculating English, against the barbarians who take baths, and who, in consequence of their praiseworthy taste for cleanliness, have unjustly acquired a reputation for civilization. This hatred, which has been provoked by the enemy himself, will bless Germany and inspire her, will free her from all restrictions, and will maintain her through all battles until the enemy lies harmless on the ground.

A BLOT ON THE SCUTCHEON.

FIFTY THEFTS OF THE "EMDEN'S" LANDING PARTY.

After the many eulogistic references appearing in the Press to the captain and officers of the *Emden* in their treatment of captured mercantile vessels, it is disappointing to learn that the *Emden's* landing force, before leaving the Cocos Islands, robbed the cable staff of a large quantity of their personal effects, consisting of the following:—
Wearing apparel valued at... \$41 10 11
Pistols and cartridges... 22 5 8
Watches... \$18 2
Knives... 6 12 0
Books... 5 0 0
Cigarette-cases... 2 4 4
Tobacco, cigarettes, etc... 5 10 4
 Razors... 7 10 0
Prism glasses... 4 15 0
Miscellaneous... 10 10 0
One boat... 11 18 4
Total... \$133 17

The schooner *Ayasha* taken by the landing party is the property of Mr. Ross, the owner of Cocos Island.

INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON

LAGER BEER

GOOD

CHEAP.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

SAMPLES FREE.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

[15]

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

NOTICE

GENTLEMEN desirous of offering themselves for service under the SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE ORDINANCE, 1914, should forthwith make application for acceptance in the above Force.

The Special Reserve is established for the purpose of performing police duties in times of national emergency or local disorder. Except in such times, members of this Force will not be required to perform any police duties. They will, however, be required on joining to become efficient in Musketry and in so much Infantry Drill as is necessary for the purposes of discipline, appearance when moving in public, and for the general credit of the Police Reserve. Generally speaking, any member may resign on giving three months' notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Membership is open to all resident British Subjects, and it is expected that the Reserves will be divided into Companies representative of British, Portuguese, Indian, and Chinese interests in the preservation of order. Application forms may be obtained on and from MONDAY, January 18th, at the Office of Mr. F. C. JENKIN, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, or from the Central Police Station.

G. McI. MESSER, Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915. [172]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [92]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[60]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED

SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6. 77 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES AND AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [93]

WAR MAPS

AND SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS
To Mark the Progress of
THE WAR.

For Sale at—

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street [108]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MRS. MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision. Address—NOMURA HOTEL, 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road. Telephone No. 400. Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [102]

YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS
AND COMPRADORES.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

THE WAR.

ALLIES GRADUAL PROGRESS.

RUSSIANS REPEL GERMANS AND TURKS.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSFUL ARTILLERY WORK.

LONDON, January 16th.
6.15 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—
There have been lively artillery combats from the sea to the Lys.

We made some progress in the regions of Lombartzyde and Beelaere.

The Zouaves, in a brilliant attack with the bayonet, north of Arras, carried the road from Arras to Lille.

Our guns at Latargette and St. Laurent silenced the enemy's batteries, wrecked two guns, and exploded an ammunition depot, and also destroyed works which the enemy was building.

The Germans attacked the village of St. Paul, two kilometres north-east of Soissons, and managed to enter it, but we retook it immediately.

There has been a violent artillery fight in the region of Craonne and Rheims. We frequently silenced the enemy's batteries, and also destroyed, at St. Mihiel, foot-bridges thrown across the Meuse by the Germans.

At Bois-de-Ailly we repulsed an attack on the trenches which we had captured.

Our infantry in the Vosges, to the south of Senones, after a lively fight, drove the Germans back, cut their barbed wire entanglements, and filled up their trenches.

LONDON, January 16th.
5.00 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—
There have been artillery engagements from Nieuport to Ypres.

The enemy at Notre Dame de Lorette retook a portion of his lost trenches.

Our progress was continued at Blangy. We repulsed a violent attack westward of La Boisselle.

Our artillery achieved appreciable results at Soissons and Rheims. We dispersed a regiment which was assembling, caused an explosion of one of the enemy's batteries, and demolished one of his works.

The Germans fiercely bombarded Fontaine Madame.

A somewhat stubborn attack against our trenches at Flirey failed completely.

The Germans were forced to evacuate the crest northward of Clemery and eastward of Pont-a-Mousson.

There have been artillery actions along the entire front of the Vosges.

There is no change in the position in Upper Alsace.

LONDON, January 17th.
2.10 a.m.

A Paris *communiqué* announces:—We captured another trench near Perthes, and also a wood 300 yards beyond our lines north of Beausejour.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLES.]

OPERATIONS IN BELGIUM.

SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH GUNS.

LONDON, January 15th.
2.10 a.m.

In the report issued to-day, "the Eye-witness" emphasizes the great effectiveness of the British guns of all calibres.

Artillery duels are repeatedly turning in our favour, and they have formed the main feature of the fighting in Belgium, where the floods are spreading rapidly.

The river Lys has risen two metres, and in many places only roads on embankments remain above the water level.

The quality of the German soldiers opposed to us differs greatly.

The Landwehr men are highly spoken of, but the Landsturm men are mostly over 35 years of age and are seldom fitted for the hardship of active service.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SOISSONS CHECK.

LONDON, January 16th.
2.45 a.m.

A Paris message states that a number of French were made prisoners in the Soissons check, but their number does not exceed 1,000.

The Paris *communiqué* states that there is nothing fresh to report in relation to the day's fighting.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS DRIVING BACK GERMAN CAVALRY.

LONDON, January 15th.
10.25 p.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states that the Russians on the right bank of the Vistula continue to drive back the German cavalry, which is supported by small infantry units, towards Thorn, which is some forty miles westward.

The enemy tried to occupy the fords of the river at Krawa, but failed, and continued their retreat northward.

The German attack in the region of Lotzon was defeated with heavy losses.

Elsewhere the enemy made insignificant and abortive attacks.

ENTIRE TURKISH REGIMENT BAYONETTED.

LONDON, January 16th.
4.55 a.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states that in the Caucasus the Russians bayoneted an entire Turkish regiment at Karaargan, and captured a few of the survivors, including the Commander. Other captures included 5,000 prisoners, fourteen guns, enormous stores and 10,000 cattle.

GENERAL.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLES.]

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, January 17th.

From South Africa it is officially reported that Raman's Drift, the principal crossing of the Orange River into German territory, was occupied by Union troops on January 12th.

The Germans retired after skirmishes.

THE CAPTURE OF SWAKOPMUND.

LONDON, January 17th.

It is officially announced that the Union Forces occupied Swakopmund on Thursday morning. The British losses were two killed and one wounded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A message from Pretoria states that Union forces have occupied Swakopmund, sustaining only three casualties in the operation.

[Swakopmund is an important coast station in German South West Africa. A railway 237 miles in length runs from Swakopmund to Windhoek, the seat of the administration, and another railway runs from Swakopmund to Tsumeb (350 miles). A new harbour has been constructed by the Germans at Swakopmund.]

SITUATION IN INDIA.

ENGAGEMENT ON THE N.W. FRONTIER.

A telegram from the Chief of the General Staff at Delhi to H.E. Major-General Kelly, dated January 14th, says:—

The situation in India continues satisfactory.

On the North-West Frontier an attack by Tribesmen on Spina Khaisora was repulsed by the Militia, who killed about 80 of the enemy, losing only one officer killed and five men themselves. Recruitment continues good.

TO BAFFLE AIR RAIDERS.

LONDON, January 16th.

A Paris message states that the Paris police have ordered a general diminution of lights in order to baffle, as far as possible, any air raiders.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

LONDON, January 16th.

A Paris message says that at a meeting of the French Socialist Party they declared in favour of the continuation of the war until the victory of the Allies is complete.

NEW YEAR SENTIMENTS.

LONDON, January 17th.

On the occasion of the Russian New Year, Lord Kitchener and the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia exchanged cordial telegrams, wishing success to the valiant Allies.

CONTRABAND.

JAPANESE AND AMERICAN STEAMERS DETAINED.

LONDON, January 16th.

A message from Vancouver states that the Japanese steamer *Mexico Maru*, and the American steamer *Governor*, have been detained on a charge that part of their cargoes is contraband.

[Havas Service.]

RUSSIAN OFFICERS DECORATED.

PARIS, January 16th.

The Military Medal has been conferred upon the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Grand Officer's Star upon Generals Janouchewitch, Dalinow, Rousky and Ivaanor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SPIES' LIFE SENTENCE.

LONDON, January 16th.

Two Germans have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Casa Blanca for espionage.

[Havas Service.]

FRENCH STOCK.

PARIS, January 15th.

French Stock stands at 73.40.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

ONE OF UNPRECEDENTED VIOLENCE.

LONDON, January 16th.
10.40 p.m.

A message from Rome states that the King, who has visited the scene of all the earthquakes in his time, declares that the present one surpasses all that have occurred before, even the earthquake which wrecked Messina, as only three per cent. of the population of Avezzana are alive, whereas at Messina 30 per cent. of the population were saved. The violence of this earthquake is unprecedented.

HONOURS.

LONDON, January 16th.

The *Gazette* announces that the K.C.M.G. has been conferred upon Mr. Ronald William Graham, C.B., Adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of Interior; and also upon Mr. Milne Cheetham, C.M.G., Acting High Commissioner in Egypt.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 15th.

The death is announced of Sir George Nares, K.C.B.

[The late Sir George Strong Nares, K.C.B., F.R.S., was a Vice-Admiral (retired). He was born on April 24th, 1831, becoming a Vice-Admiral in 1892. During his naval career the deceased commanded the *Chalenger* in 1873, and was also in charge of an Arctic Expedition from 1875 to 1876. He was Professional Officer of the Board of Trade, 1879-96, and was also Acting Conservator of the Mersey.]

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAM.]

CHINA'S SALT REVENUE.

HIGHER THAN THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

PEKING, January 16th.

The Salt revenue for the past year amounted to Shanghai Tls. 57,833,716, which is higher than the Maritime Customs revenue.

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE WEST RIVER.

STANDARD OIL LIGHTER SUNK.

“SHUI ON” BADLY DAMAGED AND REACHED.

PASSENGERS’ EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

As the result of a collision with a bulky Standard Oil lighter—the *Ruth*—which was anchored to the shore near Wong-moon bar and, apparently, with her lights out, the Chinese West River boat *Shui On* is now lying on the beach in a badly damaged condition, her passengers having passed through a most exciting experience.

It appears that the *Shui On* was making the return journey to Hongkong, and at about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning she had reached Wong-moon bar. Fifteen minutes later, and without any previous warning, the vessel, which was travelling at full speed, crashed into something indistinguishable in the darkness. At once the *Shui On* began to fill, and, realising the seriousness of his position, the Captain ran his boat ashore and sent up rockets. Assistance did not arrive until daylight, and it was 12.30 before all the shivering and frightened passengers, who, with one exception, were Chinese, had been removed or transferred. With the dawn it was discovered that the *Shui On* had collided with a Standard Oil lighter, the latter had sunk, and in rushing his boat for the shore the Captain of the *Shui On* had run across the lighter and become fixed. Had the collision occurred in deeper water the results might have been even more serious, for, damaged as she was, as the result of the impact, the *Shui On* would have disappeared in a very short time, with no immediate help at hand.

The only European passenger on board the *Shui On* was Mr. Elliott, a representative of the Standard Oil Company, and in an interview with a *Daily Press* representative yesterday he gave some interesting details of a most exciting experience. “I was sleeping in the Captain's room,” he said, “and the ship struck about 2.15 a.m. The shock was one to make you think I ran on to the deck and saw something sticking out at right angles from the ship. This eventually turned out to be the Standard Oil lighter *Ruth*. She was stove in amidships and sunk in an hour and a half. We—the *Shui On*—had 16 feet of water at one end, and six at the other, and the Captain quickly ran her ashore. It was a terrible time—cold, dark, not knowing exactly what had happened, and the Chinese looking the picture of frightened misery. Signals of distress were sent up, but it was not until noon that any real assistance was forthcoming. I was taken away by a Canton boat and some of the Chinese went away in junks and some other Canton boats. I was the only European passenger on board.” Mr. Elliott added that it seemed that the *Ruth* had been deserted, though the Standard Oil launch *Comet* was standing by. The *Shui On* struck the lighter amidships, and much confusion followed among the Chinese passengers. The pumps were set working, but they were not capable of competing with the heavy rush of water. “The last I saw of the *Shui On* was with her bow high in the air, her stern almost under water, and with several big rents in her. When the dynamo gave out and everything was black it was anything but pleasant, I can assure you. It was a jolly lucky thing that this did not occur in very deep water; we should all have had an icy bath, to say the least.”

Mr. J. W. Bolles, local manager of the Standard Oil Co., interviewed by our representative, explained the presence of the lighter. The vessel was coming down from Wong-moon when she sprang a leak, as a consequence of which she was beached and anchored so as to prevent her slipping into deep water. The man in charge put up fore and aft red riding-lights, but these may have gone out. When the *Shui On* came down the lighter was, apparently, invisible, and she was struck badly amidships and sunk. On Saturday, Mr. Fothergill, of the Standard Oil Co., travelled to the scene of the collision with towboats and pumps to see what can be done with the sunken lighter. There was no loss of life, but the passengers and crew of the *Shui On* had a most trying experience.

ARMED ROBBERY AT KOWLOON.

A house-boy named Chan Ming has given information to the police concerning an armed robbery in the servants' quarters at 7, Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon. The boy states that during Friday night six men, alleged to have been armed with revolvers and daggers, entered the servants' quarters. They tied up Chan and his two foks and stole money and clothing to the value of \$3.40. Chan asserts that the robbers were on the premises for eight hours. He managed to roll over and untie the hands of one of his foks and discovered two daggers and an electric torch. The police are conducting enquiries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSCRIPTION FOR HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”]

SIR,—There is but little for me to reply to in the letters which you have published on this subject.

I am not surprised to find that both “Rookie” and “Common-Sense” read into my remarks meanings which they were never intended to convey, and which, if I know anything of the English language, they cannot fairly be made to imply. In saying this I do not for one moment impugn the honesty of your correspondents' motives; it is their intelligence which is at fault. People who are carried away by blind unreasoning zeal seldom pause to think whether they are being fair to the object of their attack. That was the reason for my first letter. I have not written one word in disparagement of either the Volunteers or the Reserves, whose self-sacrifice and patriotism I should be the last to deride, and I challenge your correspondents to point to any passage in my letter which will support the charge that I seek to “discourage” those who are striving to be of use in guarding the Colony or that I am trying to allay the promptings of my own conscience by “belittling the efforts of others.” I am merely concerned, from a purely academic point of view, in showing that wholesale denunciations are likely to be unjust, and that a good cause may be damaged by bad advocacy. I am not concerned in defending myself, for I do not admit the right of any other man to constitute himself keeper of my conscience.

The sneer of “Common-Sense” in regard to my smug satisfaction at making “money as usual” may be answered by “Rookie's” remark that a man's salary is “not reduced by joining the Volunteers in Hongkong.” Each correspondent, also, makes an important admission which I commend to the notice of your original contributor. “Rookie” says: “In addition to the question of the future, ‘What did you do?’ there will be asked ‘What did you enable others to do for you?’ as an alternative.” Clearly, therefore, it is, as I ventured to suggest, possible to do something other than enrol in the local Volunteers in order to be of service to the community at this time. “Common-Sense” admits that there is no need now to go to one extreme or the other. Then why all this potter, this clamant demand for conscription on the part of your contributor, and these minatory outbursts? We have travelled a long way along the path of reason already, Mr. Editor, and if this correspondence should lead the self-righteous to pause before pouring the torrents of their abuse upon every man not in crutches who fails to sport a uniform it will have served a useful purpose. It is easy to criticise, and to some people it is very congenial, but it is generally useless and mischievous.—Yours, etc.

SHIRKER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”]

56, The Peak, Hongkong,
January 16th, 1915.

SIR,—I am glad to see that my letter has had the effect of inducing your correspondent “Irish” to qualify his statements. Though rightly “unrepentant,” he now says “let us pour scorn on those who,” in reply to the question: Are you in the local defence forces? “answer in a negative which cannot be justified.” This shows sound common-sense, which is always to be found in every Irishman. Now I wish to make an appeal to “Irish.” Instead of wasting time “pouring scorn,” will he not endeavour to organise a public meeting in favour of conscription, in order that we in this Colony may strengthen the hands of the Government? There are many of us who would be only too glad to be commanded. If we had conscription we should have no further bickering as to who is a shirker and who is not. There would be no question as to whether those of us who have volunteered for the front and have been refused can truly be called shirkers (I am hoping “Irish” is one of us, but I don't know yet). We would all have to do what we were told to do, except in the case of those who would be specially exempted by the Government for business, medical, or other reasons, of which the Government would be the best judge.—I am, Yours faithfully,

G. MONTAGU HARBSTON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”]

SIR,—The following extract from a letter of a young business-man may interest your readers:

“This must be an anxious time for you with so many soldier-relatives. I wish them all the best of luck.”

“I feel a beast to be about here at all now, but I have no choice. My two partners are territorial and were called up at once. One is already a Captain. Six altogether have joined from my firm, and of course we are forced to keep our offices open under the Treasury Scheme.”

“I am an able seaman in an anti-aircraft gun crew at night and 2nd Lieutenant in a Cadet Corps for drilling boys of 14 to 18 in the evening. I am busy at the office 6 days a week, so I am trying to do the little I can.” A.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”]

SIR,—I think I am only one of many who would like the “shirkers” in Hongkong pointed out. The writer of the article in your paper on the 13th inst. must be a busy-body. I will ask him how he knows that the two young men of the Happy Valley Golf Course were not visitors or ship's officers? Evidently it has not occurred to the namesake writer that the men may have worked arduously all the week, and needed to take a little recreation on Sunday to enable them to do justice to their duties, beginning on Monday. Perhaps I am one of the Shirkers, my *nom de plume* may help you to decide.

A HOLY TERRORE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”]

Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

SIR,—There appears to be some little bickering in your columns on the subject of Conscription, and whether it should be enforced or not; and, since there is not the least likelihood of its being enforced, or of our opinions in any way influencing the particularly sane persons who at present have the task of stemming the turbulent torrents of our all-wisdom, I see no reason why various members of the community should not be given the opportunity of finding out what they really do think on the subject by writing it down and sending it along to you for insertion in your paper or waste-paper basket, as the case may be. The knowledge gained by so doing should fully compensate for the tempers lost during the process, and could you only induce some disgusted loyalists or anti-heretical-humbags to enter the discussion it might prove quite amusing.

It seems to me that the adoption of Conscription by a free people, though it may possibly be expedient under exceptional circumstances, must always savour somewhat of the expediency which induces a drowning man to clutch at the tail of a shark. As a method of defence, Conscription is clumsy in the extreme. For instance, I hear that Horri Kubelik is now serving as a private, which, if you come to think of it, is just about as sensible a procedure as it would have been had you hurled a priceless porcelain vase at my head, instead of the editorial inkpot, when I brought that little poem of passion round to you the other day.

In the second place, Conscription is weakening to the State in that it tends to make men slaves of the State instead of pillars of it.

Lastly, it is a confession of failure in that it shows that the men of the country which adopts it are so lacking in manhood, and have so small an appreciation of the meaning and duties of Freedom and Patriotism, that they actually have to be forced to defend their country by Law.

As far as I can see, the only arguments which can be urged in favour of Conscription are that it instils a sense of discipline into the rabble; it improves their physique; it insures shirkers being killed as well as Rookies; and, finally, that it imbues the nation with a hearty dislike for militarism.

As to the first, I am not much enamoured of a disciplined and docile rabble. It may be possible to lead docility captive to Heaven, but I strongly suspect that St. Peter would kick it out and tell it to find its own way there. I am positive that if St. Peter didn't, St. Paul would, as soon as it got inside. The rabble should be disciplined from inside, not from outside. The second seems to lack the merit of economy. The third is, I admit, a fairly strong argument; but I feel inclined to doubt the wisdom of the policy which loses a battle in order to kill off shirkers.

The fourth I heartily approve of, but I do not think that we Englishmen need it; for, though we sympathise with the householder who shoots a burglar, when a householder goes aburging with a pistol it is our custom to endeavour to hand him over to the police.

There, now, if only our self-opinionated, but withal sprightly, “Heretic” will pull that to pieces, instead of trying to neutralise the Suffragettes by ruffling the tempers of inoffensive nonentities, what fun we shall have.—Yours, etc.

SOPHIA.

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THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.
AN INTERVIEW WITH KING ALBERT.

The report of the conversation between the Emperor William and King Albert is contained in the following dispatch from M. Jules Cambon to M. Pichon, dated Berlin, November 22nd, 1913, given in the French Yellow Book published at the end of November, last:—

I have received from an absolutely sure source a record of a conversation which is reported between the Emperor and the King of the Belgians, in the presence of the Chief of the General Staff, General von Moltke, a fortnight ago—a conversation which would appear greatly to have struck King Albert. I am in no way surprised by the impression created, which corresponds with that made on me some time ago. Hostility against us is becoming more marked and the Emperor has ceased to be a partisan of peace. The German Emperor's interlocutor thought up to the present, as did everybody, that William the Second, whose personal influence has been exerted in many critical circumstances in favour of the maintenance of peace, was still in the same state of mind. This time, it appears, he found him completely changed. The German Emperor is no longer in his eyes the champion of peace against the belligerent tendencies of certain German parties. William II. has been brought to think that war with France is inevitable, and that it will have to come one day or the other. The Emperor, it need hardly be said, believes in the crushing superiority of the German Army and in its assured success.

General von Moltke spoke in exactly the same sense as his Sovereign. He also declared that war was necessary and inevitable, but he showed himself still more certain of success. "For," said he to the King, "this time we must put an end to it" (*cette fois il faut en finir*), and your Majesty can hardly doubt the irresistible enthusiasm which on that day will carry away the whole German people.

The King of the Belgians protested that to interpret the intentions of the French Government in this manner was to travesty them, and to allow oneself to be misled as to the feelings of the French nation by the manifestations of a few hotheads, or of conscious intrigues. The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff none the less persisted in their point of view.

During this conversation the Emperor, moreover, appeared overwrought and irritable. As the years begin to weigh upon William II. the family traditions, the retrograde feelings of the Court, and, above all, the impatience of soldiers, are gaining more ascendancy over his mind. Perhaps he may feel a kind of jealousy of the popularity acquired by his son, who flatters the passions of the Pan-Germans, and perhaps he may find that the position of the Empire in the world is not commensurate with its power. Perhaps, also, the reply of France to the last increase in the German Army, the object of which was to place Germanic superiority beyond question, may count for something in these bitternesses, for whatever one may say it is felt here that the Germans cannot do much more. One may ask what lay behind the conversation. The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff may have intended to impress the King of the Belgians, and to lead him not to resist in case a conflict with us should arise. Perhaps, also, there may be a desire to have Belgium less hostile towards certain ambitions displayed here with regard to the Belgian Congo. But this latter hypothesis does not seem to me to be compatible with the intervention of General von Moltke.

Further, the Emperor William is less master of his impatience than is generally believed. More than once I have seen him allow his innermost thoughts to escape. Whatever may have been the object of his conversation, which has been reported to me, the confidence has none the less the gravest character. It corresponds with the precariousness of the general situation, and with the state of a certain portion of opinion in France and in Germany. If I were allowed to draw conclusions I would say that it would be wise to take into account the new fact that the Emperor is growing familiar with an order of ideas which formerly was repugnant to him, and that, to borrow from him a phrase he likes to use, "we should keep our powder dry."

BRITISH WOMEN'S WORK.

The following letter has been sent to the Queen by Field-Marshal the Earl Kitchener:—

WAR OFFICE, November 30th.
Madam—I have the pleasure to inform your Majesty that the whole of the gift from the Queen and women of England has reached France, and that the instructions have been given as to the distribution of the bells and socks. I would take this opportunity of thanking your Majesty and all those who worked under your direction for the generosity and energy which marked this valuable contribution to the comfort of the troops.

I have the honour to be your Majesty's most obedient and dutiful servant,
KITCHENER.

It will be recalled that Earl Kitchener made a special appeal for several hundred thousand belts and socks, and her Majesty initiated a special movement for their supply. With the result that the required number was soon forthcoming. The work was superintended by Lady Bertha, Dawkins, one of her Majesty's Ladies-in-Waiting, and the Duke of Devonshire lent Devonshire House for the collection, packing, and despatch of the parcels for the front. This also is part of the work in which many British women in China are interested.

IMPERIAL OFFERINGS.
LOYALTY AND SYMPATHY OF OVERSEA PEOPLES.

GENEROUS AID TO RESCUERS.
A White Paper published last month gives a further list of gifts from the Oversea Dominions and Colonies to Great Britain in connection with the war. It is a continuation of the White Paper which was issued in September.

The record of these gifts affords remarkable evidence that the first impulse towards sending aid in all kinds to Great Britain, felt throughout the Empire when its peoples realized that they were at war, was no spasmodic or transient thing. It was continued with unabated energy. The record itself stands in the curt, clipped language of Colonial Governors sending announcements of these contributions by means of the cable-lines to the home Government. It is not the least significant for this absence of all rhetoric. Throughout the White Paper there is hardly a touch of sentiment. But there are exceptions. One is the letter of King Albert of the Belgians to the Government of the Australian Commonwealth, conveying the thanks of his people for a gift of £100,000 in grateful acknowledgment of the heroic services the citizens of that country (Belgium) have rendered mankind in defence of their national right to live in peace in their own country. King Albert wrote in reply that he was very much touched by this gift and very sensible of the generous assistance offered by Australia to Belgium *dans les pénibles circonstances qu'elle traverse*.

Another such instance of human nature breaking through the dry crust of official correspondence by telegraph is the letter written by Griffith, Paramount Chief of the Basutos:—

"I have the honour to ask your Excellency whether as my King is engaged in fighting his enemies, I, his servant, would be doing well to keep aloof watching him being attacked by enemies?"
"Your Excellency, as I am unable to be with my King in person, I beg to know whether I may show my loyalty, and the loyalty of the Basuto to his Majesty the King, by giving monetary assistance, to be raising by calling upon each Mesuto, to pay a sum of (1s.) one shilling, which, when collected, I shall send to your Excellency to be forwarded to his Majesty the King as a contribution to the funds now being raised for relief of sufferers by the war."

"I shall be glad, your Excellency, if you will kindly reply to this application of mine, as the Basuto and myself are grieved at seeing our King being attacked by enemies when we Lis servants cannot assist him."

It would be pleasant, too, to have had the text of the letters in which the Emirs of Northern Nigeria, placed at the disposal of the Governor-General £28,000 from the Native Affairs Treasury Chest for balances, "as a contribution to expenses and losses of revenue and expenditure caused by war." These letters are described by the Governor-General in his telegram as "most loyal." They are being sent by post and evidently have not arrived in time for publication in this White-book. It is to be hoped that they will not be omitted when the next is published.

PROOFS OF PATRIOTISM.
But, dry as is the medium through which they are brought to the notice of the British public, the gifts made by the oversea peoples of the Empire, here by the record, are a magnificent proof of the patriotism that inspires them. Some are the great gifts of great and wealthy people. Of such are the hospital ship presented by the women of Canada to the Admiralty, the £20,000 contributed by New Zealand to the relief funds, and Australian help for the Belgians. Others are equally notable, but a full catalogue of them all is impossible.

The people of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, however, would be the first to say that it is not the size of the gift but the spirit of the giver that should be recognized. "In that sense the contributions in kind made are just as worthy of notice. These colonies have poured into our lap the abundance of such plenty as they have to give. In this list are included the eggs of Trinidad, the oranges of Jamaica, the arrowroot of St. Vincent, the sugar of Demerara, the guava jelly of Montserrat, the coffee of East Africa, and a hundred other offerings. The gift of a ton of butter by one family in Australia should not be passed over. Other colonies have contributed to the common cause in other ways. They have sent sums collected by public subscription to the Red Cross Fund; or have set themselves, by special appropriations, from their revenue, to bear part of the Imperial burden that war must entail.

The whole record of these gifts, in short, is one which shows the unity of Britons settled in every far possession of the Crown. It is the record of a sustained effort to do their utmost for the common cause, and will be read by home-keeping people with a sense of grateful admiration for the spirit that animates the scattered detachments of our race.

SURGEONS AS PRISONERS.

INTERNATIONAL RED-CROSS PROTEST.

BERNE, December 9th.
The obstinate refusal of the German authorities to release British Red Cross surgeons and ambulance men in accordance with the Geneva Convention has caused much indignation. For some time past the Geneva International Red Cross Association has been in correspondence with the German Red Cross, and to-day the President of the Society, Mr. Gustave Ador, left for Berlin to confer with the German authorities and to ascertain why some surgeons and ambulance men, especially of British nationality, are still being detained in Germany.
Mr. Ador's visit to Berne was completely successful, for over a thousand German Red Cross men have already passed through Switzerland returning to Germany.—Times Correspondent.

THE NAVAL VICTORY AT THE FALKLANDS.
JAPAN'S SHARE IN THE STRATEGY.

The Secretary of the Admiralty informed the London papers that the following telegrams have been received and sent through the Japanese Embassy:—

To the Right Hon. Winston L. Spencer Churchill, M.P.
On behalf of Imperial Japanese Navy, I express my heartfelt congratulations on the splendid victory attained by the British Squadron off Falkland Islands.
Vice-Admiral R. YAMAGUCHI,
Minister of Marine Tokyo.

To Vice-Admiral R. Yashiro, Minister of Marine, Tokyo.
On behalf of the British Navy I heartily thank your Excellency for your message conveying the congratulations of the Imperial Japanese Navy on the action of the Falklands.

With the sinking of *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, *Leipzig*, and *Nürnberg*, the whole of the German Squadron based on Tientsin at the outbreak of the war has been destroyed, and that base itself reduced and captured. This event marks the conclusion of the active operations in which the Allied Fleet have been engaged in the Pacific for more than four months, and though it has fallen to a British squadron in the South Atlantic to strike the final blow, it is largely owing to the powerful and untiring assistance rendered by the Japanese Fleet that this result has been achieved.

Had the enemy turned westward again the honours would have rested with the Japanese and Australian Squadrons moving forward in the general combination.

The peace of the Pacific is now for the time being restored, and the commerce of all nations can proceed with safety throughout the vast expanses from the coasts of Mozambique to those of South America. (The expulsion of the Germans from the East is complete, and, with good and vigilant arrangements, all return should be rendered extremely difficult and hazardous.)

I take the opportunity of your Excellency's cordial message to express on behalf of the British and Australian Navies our earnest recognition of the invaluable naval assistance of Japan.

THE IRISH MOTHER'S SONG.

Ah! the sound o' your voice! How my o' ears have missed it,
Your step at the door
Was music, but, sure, since the day that you
'Listed
'Tis silent, mo' sto'ir!
Tho' my poor heart nigh broke w' the partin' caressin'
An' the hour that you left me was dark an' distressin'.
Sure, I gave you my Prayer Book, my beads an'—my blessin',
I couldn't give more,
Och! I couldn't give more.

It's lonesome I be when the twilight comes stealin'
O'er mountain an' bawn,
It's wakeful the night an' it's fretful the feelin'
That comes w' the dawn.
For yourself was still near me at noon, night or mornin',
Yet to hold you away from the War I'd be scorin'
When the bravest an' best i' the land you were born in.
Are goin' or gone—
All goin' or gone.

You have left with a name that was never dishonoured,
Your arm was as strong
As the tall mountain ash on the slopes o' Slieve Donard.
An' soft was your song—
Except when it rang w' the wrongs o' your nation.
An' your wild notes would thro' w' the tempest's pulsation.
O! praise be to God for the best liberation
We prayed for so long!
We sighed for so long!

The sweet priceless thought o' your faith an' devotion
My spirit consoles,
An' your love o' your land is as deep as the ocean.
Between us that rolls,
An' your arm an' your heart, boy, will never disengage you—
So God be your guide till again I embrace you,
An' as for the foemen who happen to face you—
Well, God rest their souls!
Och! God rest their souls!

* My darling,
M. Hume.
—in the Daily Chronicle.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

British agents intercepted a report, dated September 8th, which was intended for General von der Goltz, and in which the author advised as follows:— "When the whole of Belgium, with Northern France, belongs to us, the Flemings should not be harshly treated, and their linguistic affinities with the German should be taken into account; so prepare for a union of the Germanic peoples. Later, the Belgian army, like the Bavarians, will be given a special position in the German army."

THE STR. *Unita* left Calcutta on the 8th January, and may be expected here on or about the 22nd January.

BOA VISTA HOTEL,
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THE above HOTEL is now under NEW EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. Tourists and Visitors are Guaranteed every comfort and an excellent Cuisine. Best attention and moderate rates. For Particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1914.

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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All Vessels fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, Wireless Telegraphy, Electric Light and Steam Heating Apparatus. A qualified Doctor also Stewardess carried.
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Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

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TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Feb.	JAPAN	Second half of Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.
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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [113]

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

TELEPHONE No. 36. AGENTS. [142]

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

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SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Haiding* reports:
"Moderate N.W. wind and sea, bright and
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LATE TELEGRAMS.

MAHOMMEDANS IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

ALLAHABAD, December 28th.
The *Pioneer* says the number of Mahommedans in the Russian Army is 150,000.
There has been eager volunteering among the Caucasian and Central Asian regiments, all of which are anxious to go on service. The outbreak of the war with Turkey has had no influence in checking their enthusiasm; for, like other Mahommedans outside the Ottoman territories, they see that the war is a just one for the Allies.

FRENCH WOUNDED.

LONDON, December 24th.
It was stated before the French Army Commission that 469,773 wounded had been treated in hospitals between September 15th and November 30th. Of these 79 per cent. had returned to the ranks and two and half per cent. had died. There were now 3,873 army hospitals in France, which number exceeded the present need.

GERMAN PLANS FOILED.

CALCUTTA, December 25th.
The *Statesman's* London correspondent cables:—The correspondent of *The Morning Post* telegraphs that Germany has failed miserably to accomplish the prime object of the invasion to Poland, namely, the destruction of the Russian strategic scheme of occupying Galicia, Cracow, and invading Silesia. A decisive fight must still take place where the Grand Duke will.

Correspondents of the London papers state that German troops in Poland are drugged with ether before going into action, rendering them temporarily indifferent to danger.

GERMANY'S STRENGTH.

LONDON, December 24th.
The *Times* Military correspondent estimates there are four million recruits still available in Germany who will make a great renewed effort in the Spring. The Allies must concert measures to meet the danger.

OPINION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, December 24th.
American popular opinion is increasingly supporting the Allies, including the abandonment of neutrality owing to the brutality of German methods and growing appreciation of the issue involved.

General Heringen told an American interviewer that the English troops were splendid soldiers, experienced and very tough, otherwise there was no credit in defeating them. He says the Germans attacked their trenches after endeavouring to shake their nerve by violent shelling. Scotsmen crawling from the trenches actually attempted to counter-charge.

THE ALLIES' ADVANCE.

ALLAHABAD, December 24th.
The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—In the advance made by the Allies the British and Indian forces have made progress against severe opposition. Our forces are much helped by increased numbers and additional gun power. We have successfully repelled to all the mechanism which the Germans brought into the field. All our units have been rested and refitted and are in splendid form. The attacks delivered by the Indian army Corps have been powerful and instilled much respect in the enemy. The bombardment of the German right from the sea has been most effective, driving in the enemy and demoralising the heavy batteries erected as a reply to the naval activities.

GERMAN WRITER AND THE INDIANS.

LONDON, December 27th.
A special correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, writing his impression of the Allies' front, praises the splendid equipment and warlike appearance of the Indians who are well provided with winter clothing. He states the comparatively small number of prisoners in German hands is due to the fact that they are forbidden to surrender without the permission of the officers. Hence when the officers are disabled the Indians fight till they are killed. Everything, he continues, is done by the British to avoid exposing the Indians to the weather. They only spend twenty-four hours in the trenches, and then have twenty-four hours' rest. They are intelligent and good fighters. The correspondent was impressed with the number of hardened soldiers among the British. He says that the German officers described the British as an army of non-commissioned officers. Their equipment and arms are splendid, and their discipline excellent, as is proved by their conduct in captivity. He says the new British recruits quickly become good reliable soldiers. Further, he praises the excellent sharp-shooting of the French.

What the Russians chiefly grumble about is the speed with which the Germans are running away. "War is our business properly! We have no time to wait for hot food," declared the soldiers. "He (meaning the German enemy) runs as if there was a race, as if he was hired to run for good pay. He did all sorts of nasty things, and now he wants to get back to his wife, to drink coffee. He says that it's cold here, and that it's hard to fight under such conditions. Well, have we asked him to come! Did he expect that we would prepare warmed hats for him? Just stop running for a while, we'll make you warm!"

SHIPPING NOTES.

P. AND O. PROGRESS.

Out of a profit balance of £450,000, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is easily able to maintain its dividend and bonus aggregate of 15 per cent. on its deferred stock for the past year. Of the two new ships of the "K" class mentioned in last year's report, the *Karnata* is already at work, while the *Kalyani* is progressing satisfactorily. Two sister ships of the same type, the *Kashmir* and the *Kashgar*, will be at work shortly. This completes a list of six ships of this particular class, which constitutes a superior intermediate class of 5,000 tons registered and 9,000 horsepower. Two new vessels have also been completed for the Cape-Australia service, making five ships of this class. Two new steamers are being built, of about 15,000 tons and appropriate power, for the company's general mail service, but these steamers have not yet been named.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA TO OPEN EUROPEAN SERVICE.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to inaugurate a regular steamer service between Japan and Europe, and has applied to the Communications Office, Tokyo, for permission. The Osaka *Asahi Shimbun* has the following to say re the proposed service:—

Particulars of the proposed opening of a European line are kept secret by the O. S. K. management, but it has been almost decided that the Company shall open the route with four vessels of 6,000 tons class, now on the American route, on the completion next July of two vessels of 9,000 tons class now under construction, in addition to two chartered steamers.

The proposed route will start from Osaka and terminate at Rotterdam, the intermediate ports of call being the same as on the N. Y. K. European service.

One round trip will take about 165 days, and the service will be worked once every four weeks.

Whilst the N. Y. K. European service is worked twice monthly by 11 vessels with gross tonnage of about 100,000 and receives an annual subsidy of ¥1,830,000, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha proposes to operate the service under the above-mentioned subsidy conjointly with the former by adding six more vessels of the Company to the route.

A director of the latter Company is now at Tokyo and is exerting himself strenuously to get the joint working scheme endorsed by the proper authorities.

HIGH SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

OWNERS' EXCEPTIONAL PROFITS.

Shipping freights lately, says the *Times* of the 10th ult., have continued to rise, and higher rates are now obtainable than during the "boom" period of 1912.

The extraordinary rate of 35s. per ton is being secured by British owners for the carriage of grain from Argentina to the United Kingdom, whereas before the war the rate was 13s., and in normal times 25s.; would be considered a very high rate. Neutral owners can obtain as much as 55s. per ton for the carriage of grain to Italy, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries.

Charterers for cotton from the United States are paying about 60s. per ton (net register) if vessels are loaded for the United Kingdom and about 80s. if destined for Italy. Coal shipments from this country to the Mediterranean have been arranged at about 17s. and to Port Said at 21s., rates which are practically double the normal.

Owners point out that as a set-off against the high rates serious delays in port are now common, which mean a marked diminution in the number of voyages. A few weeks ago there was a difficulty in obtaining crews, but this seems now to have been overcome, partly, it is believed, owing to the large number of fishermen who are signing on for service in the large ships. On the whole shipowners can be well pleased with the situation, for while owing to various reasons the supply of tonnage available in the market has been steadily reduced since the war began, the demand has been increasing.

NEW STANDARD OIL STEAMER.

In December the s.s. *Moffett*, which is the most recent addition to the Standard Oil fleet, was launched. The vessel is the latest of a number of oil tank steamships which have been built at the Union Iron Works, under contracts received in direct competition with the Eastern shipyards, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*. "The first of these vessels was the tanker *Frank E. Buck*, built for the Associated Oil Company and launched early in February of last year. The *Moffett* is of the latest type of construction, being built with longitudinal frames. This form of construction is designed to afford greater cargo capacity, and the *Moffett* when she goes into commission will have a carrying capacity of 65,000 barrels of oil, exclusive of her own fuel tanks. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 435 feet; breadth, 54 feet; depth moulded, 31 feet 6 inches; draft, 27 feet; and displacement, 14,075 tons. The vessel's engines will develop an indicated horse-power of 3,000, and it is predicted that her speed on her trial trip will be better than eleven knots per hour. The launching of the huge craft caused a great deal of interest in local shipping circles and hundreds of shipping men gathered at the Union Iron Works to witness the event. Standard Oil Company officials attended in a body, and among the invited guests were a number of Eastern officers of the company who went to San Francisco especially for the launching.

INSURANCE ON TIMBER AT ANTWERP.

MITSUI & CO. (LTD.) v. MUMFORD.

Mr. Justice Bailhache, sitting as Commercial Judge in the High Court of Justice, London, heard on the 10th ult. a case which raised an important question as to the status of that portion of Belgium in German occupation. The plaintiffs, who were a Japanese company registered in Japan with a branch office in London, claimed to recover for a loss under a Lloyd's policy of insurance, dated August 5th, 1914, on timber at Antwerp subscribed by the defendant and other underwriters.

The policy, which was a non-marine policy, covered "loss of or damage to timber at Antwerp directly caused by war," military or usurped power during the period commencing August 4th, 1914, and ending with November 3rd, 1914, both inclusive, and the insurers bound themselves, in consideration of a premium of five guineas per cent., to pay or make good to the insured all such loss not exceeding £2,000. The policy provided that no claim was to attach for delay, deterioration, and/or loss of market, or for confiscation by the Government of the country in which the property was situated.

On October 9th, 1914, during a period covered by the policy, the city of Antwerp was seized and occupied by the German Army, and the plaintiffs said that they were thereby deprived by perils insured against of the timber and the possession thereof. The plaintiffs also said that by reason of the occupation it became illegal and impossible for them to have any dealings or transactions with inhabitants of Antwerp, and that they lost possession of the timber and were not likely to recover possession within a reasonable time. The plaintiffs said that the timber had become a total and/or a constructive total loss, and that they gave notice of abandonment to the defendants on October 14th, 1914.

Evidence was given that a large proportion of the timber had been in store for a considerable time, but that the plaintiffs could not deal with it. On November 3rd, when the policy ran off, the timber was still safe, but there was great risk that the Germans might seize the timber for military purposes and give receipts for it. The Board of Trade and informed the plaintiffs that as Belgium was in German occupation they ought not to remit any money to that country either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., and Mr. W. N. Baeburn appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Leck, K.C., and Mr. R. A. Wright for the defendants.

Mr. Leslie Scott contended that the occupation of Belgium by a German force with the assumption of government over it converted that country, so far as the status of its inhabitants was concerned into an enemy country, so that any attempt by the plaintiffs to deal with this timber would be trading with the enemy (see *United States v. Rice*, 4 Wheaton, 240; *Scott's Cases*, 655; *The Rapid*, 8 Cranch, 106; *Scott's Cases*, 537; *The Germania*, 11 Moore P.C., 99; 2 Roscoe's Prize Cases, 537; *Small's Administrator v. Lumpkin's Executor*, *Scott's Cases*, 538; *Exposito v. Bowden*, 7 El. and Bl., 763; *The Hoop*, 1 C. Rob., 198).

It was stated by Lord Justice Brett in *Kaltenbach v. MacKenzie* (3 C.P.D., 407) that a notice of abandonment was not required except in the case of contracts of marine insurance, from which it had been argued that there could not be a constructive total loss except in marine insurance. But the principle was as was stated in *Moss v. Smith* (9 C.B., 94) and *Shepherd v. Henderson* (7 App. Cas., 49) that in dealing with a commercial contract the commercial aspect of it must be regarded and where the owner was deprived for an indefinite time of the use of the thing that, in a commercial sense, amounted to a loss of the thing. In *Rodocanachi v. Elliott* (L.R., 9 C.P., 518) there was held to be a constructive loss of goods which were detained in Paris owing to the siege by the Germans.

Mr. Wright said that the timber was still safe, and even if the Germans took it for military purposes they would give receipts for it, which it must be assumed would be redeemed. This was not a loss by reason of war, military or usurped power within the policy, but a loss because the plaintiffs had become alien enemies to Germany.

Mr. Justice Bailhache.—The temporary taking possession of goods by the enemy could not be construed as an irretrievable deprivation of the owner of the goods so as to turn it into a total loss.

Mr. Leslie Scott replied.

His lordship reserved his judgment.

AMMUNITION SHORTAGE.

GERMAN WARNING AGAINST WASTAGE.

The *Temps* states that an hotel-keeper recently found in a room in a small village on the Aisne, which had been hurriedly left by German artillery officers, a circular from the General Staff regarding the use of ammunition.

This circular said: "Even under the utmost pressure the German industry will be unable to supply our army with ammunition indefinitely; consequently several restrictions are put on its use. Do not shell any places which it is not worth while to do. Concentrate the fire as much as possible in order to produce the maximum moral and physical effect."

"Do not shell during the night, when it is impossible to ascertain the exact results obtained. When defending, choose the right moment to commence shelling, as a long cannonade is a waste of ammunition."

Since this circular came into effect, adds the *Temps*, the waste of munitions by the German artillery has ceased. The German authorities have evidently realised that the industries will not be able to keep its army supplied for an indefinite period.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

WHY THE WAR MAY BE A LONG ONE.

A writer in the *Round Table* issues a warning against hopes built upon the rapid weakening of Germany from economic causes:—

"Before many months Germany will have to raise another loan. If the campaign goes against her, or even does not go with her, the next large operation will, of course, not be nearly so easy. But it is worth while repeating that so long as the Government has a printing press, it can make money and can pay its way with it, so long as the German people trust it, and wish it to continue the struggle. Similarly, difficulties of food supplies, of unemployment, and of high prices, while they will all increase, will probably not be taken by themselves—by sufficiently serious to compel peace."

"It will be their cumulative effect, which will press hard upon the German people, unless they are counterbalanced by great victories in the field. It is possible that Germany may fail to obtain supplies of one or more absolutely essential imports. But it is not at all likely to do this. In the financial and economic spheres the fundamental question is the psychology of the German nation and the measure of the sacrifices it is prepared to endure. There is everything to show that that measure will be a large one."

"If the war is a prolonged one, financial and still more economic considerations will exert greater and greater influence. But for some months to come their influence will not be decisive or even serious. The Allies, it is true, have in the aggregate much greater resources in wealth and population than have Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey."

"Germany, on the other hand, has the great advantage of concentration and absolute preparedness. Her whole aim is and must be to deal her foes rapid blows as violent and shattering in character that they will be forced to make peace before any process of economic exhaustion has begun. In this it does not appear that she will succeed."

"But it may well be that the issue of the struggle will be decided in the next three or six months, and, if it is, it will have been decided, not by any economic or financial considerations, but by the force of arms on sea and land. Therefore, though our task must be to weaken Germany economically and financially in every possible way, it would be folly on our part to look to such influence to decide the war in our favour."

NEW REGIME IN EGYPT.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

It is officially announced, says a London message of the 18th ult., that Great Britain has informed Prince Hussein that he was chosen as the Prince of the Mahomet Ali family most worthy to occupy the new position as Sultan of Egypt.

"Foreign relations," it is stated, "will henceforth be conducted through Britain by a High Commissioner. The revision of the capitulation clauses has been postponed until the end of the war, in order to present a clearer definition of Great Britain's position in Egypt, and to accelerate progress towards self-government. The Egyptians' religious convictions will be scrupulously respected."

"In declaring Egypt free from any duty or obedience to any usurper's political power in Constantinople, the British Government is animated by no hostility towards the Caliphate."

"The past history of Egypt shows that the loyalty of the Egyptians and Mohammedans towards the Caliphate is independent of any political bonds between Egypt and Constantinople. The strengthening and progress of Mohammedan institutions in Egypt is a matter wherein the British Government takes the deepest interest, and in the carrying out of such reform as may be considered necessary Prince Hussein may count upon the Government's sympathetic support."

"The Government will confidently rely upon the loyalty, good sense, and self-restraint of its Egyptian subjects to facilitate the tasks of the commander of the forces in maintaining order and preventing the rendering of aid to the enemy."

THE STEP COMPLETED.

The abolition of Turkish rule and the proclamation of British suzerainty has not occasioned even the remotest hint of a disturbance, says a Cairo message. The proclamation was posted on Thursday night throughout Cairo. Friday's newspapers, both Arabic and European, published the announcement in large headlines, and commended the step in generally favourable terms. Except for a number of British flags in the European quarter, the streets of Cairo presented a normal appearance.

THE PROCLAMATION CEREMONY.

The newly-appointed Sultan was received with a salute of twenty-one guns and the hoisting of the Egyptian flag—a white crescent with three white stars on a red ground; this being the Khedive's house flag. The Sultan was proclaimed with elaborate ceremony. There was an imposing parade of English, Australian, and native troops. The Aga Khan, who recently exhorted the Mohammedans in Russia not to side with Germany, arrived to assist in the accession ceremony.

In addition to embarking upon ambitious advertising campaigns, various leading electrical engineering firms in Manchester and the surrounding towns are despatching travellers to all the neutral countries of Europe, to the Far East, South America, and the Oversea Dominions with a view to securing orders. Many of the firms are improving and extending their works in anticipation of an increased volume of trade. Already many contracts hitherto given to Austria and Germany are being placed with electrical manufacturers at home.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS
 BENDORAN, British str., 2,587, D. F. Calley, 17th January—London 29th November, General—Order.
 HAICUNING, British str., 1,297, W. C. Passmore, 17th January—Sawtoe 15th January, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
 ICHANG, British str., 1,228, L. F. Pike, 17th January—Tientsin 10th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 INDIA, British str., 2,850, Aldenhe, 17th January—Singapore 11th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 INDO MARU, Japanese str., 3,976, T. Takakura, 17th January—Kobe, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 MONTEAGLE, British str., 3,953, F. L. Davidson, 17th January—Bombay 1st January, Nil—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 NUBIA, British str., A. B. Garwood, 17th January—Bombay 10th December, Cotton—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 SALAMANDER, Dutch str., 1,235, Liberg, 10th January—Kobe 8th January, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
 SORU MARU, Japanese str., 1,110, K. Hattori, 15th January—Sawtoe 14th January, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 TAMEI, British str., 1,350, Pennefather, 15th January—Manila 12th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,922, Yamazaki, 17th January—Singapore 11th January, Nil—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.
 WINNAC, British str., 2,000, Macdonald, 16th January—San Francisco, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.
 Graham.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. M. S. S. "MANCHURIA"
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from shore side. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk at an expense.

Cargo remaining on board 15th Jan. at Noon will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 18th Jan. at 5 P.M. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.
 No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
 All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 18th Jan. at 2 P.M.
 No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
 All Claims must be filed on or before 15th Feb. otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [18]

"MONTEAGLE" OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "MONTEAGLE"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SPRAITE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to cost.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th Feb. or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [164]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 17th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.42	30.44	30.39
Temperature	49	46	45
Humidity	52	46	37
Wind Direction	NNE	North	East
Force	2	1	4
Weather	o	b	b
Fall			

Highest open air Temperature on 16th. 52

Lowest open air Temperature on 16th. 42

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 18th to 23rd January, 1915.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong. Mean Time.	Height.		H'kong. Mean Time.	Height.	
		<small>h. m.</small>	<small>ft. in.</small>		<small>h. m.</small>	<small>ft. in.</small>	
Mon.	18	0 23	4 4		5 50	0 7	
		1 3	4 4		4 12	0 2	
Tues.	19	0 54	4 6		6 4	0 2	
		1 5	4 6		4 48	3 0	
Wed.	20	1 25	4 6		6 40	1 5	
		2 2	4 6		5 47	3 0	
Thurs.	21	0 18	6 1		7 14	2 3	
		2 0	6 1		6 40	2 5	
Fri.	22	0 56	5 3		7 49	2 5	
		2 39	5 3		6 50	2 6	
Satur.	23	1 38	4 6		8 55	2 9	
		3 21	5 2		10 18	3 5	
Sun.	24	3 41	5 0		9 3	3 2	
		4 8	5 5				

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To facilitate the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring beyond Kowloon are marked "L." nearest Hongkong "M." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "N." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office. 2. From Harbour Master's Office to Kowloon Wharf. 3. From Kowloon Wharf to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PANAMA, COLOMBO, & LONDON	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON VIA UGANDA, PORT SUEZ, & CANAL	NURIA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, S.W.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	HADROMOCHER	Brit. str.	—	Dorcas	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst.
MASSKELLES VIA PORTS	DUBRE	Brit. str.	—	Dorcas	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 31st inst., at 1 P.M.
M. WALLIS & SONS, SINGAPORE, &						

TO LET

TO LET

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

TO LET

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply to—
SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [38]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 2, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [35]

TO LET

No. 3, "LYEEMOON VILLAS," Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [167]

TO BE LET

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.
Apply to—
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1914. [68]

TO LET

FLATS in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Midden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

TO LET

No. 163, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS"
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [54]

TO LET

No. 19, BELILIOS TERRACE.
No. 2, DES VIGUE VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished), and also No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK, ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.
No. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS) Furnished.
"KIRKENDALL," Furnished, No. 123, Plover Road, Peak.
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.
No. 50, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [43]

TO LET

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [53]

TO LET

No. 6, CONDUIT ROAD—Repairs, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.
RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.
For further particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEHAZEE,
10, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [47]

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It would be quite superfluous for me to tender an apology for the random appearance of my reflections. No one must blame me, for it is all due to the war and the glutinous demand for war news only—and perhaps these disguised blessings so unconsciously dispensed are really for our general good. I have desired to write all sorts of reflections on the war; heaps of horrid things about Germans, and of the absurd burlesque being performed by a present day ruler of an historical colleague who was "coddled" into the belief that even the waves would obey him. (Of course they did not.) Such sentiments literally rushed for utterance, but, in addition to a merciless editor, a certain other butcher of "copy" was reared up against me, fully armed. I nursed myself into the belief that there was no food for gossip reflection in the Colony, that men were not as they had previously appeared to be, and absented myself. However, now that people are becoming more or less attuned to the sea-saving emotions of war, can coolly discriminate in what they read, and quite willingly allow something other than war news and war episodes in the papers, I am released from silence.

Personally, judging from the development of any real happenings calling for comment in the Colony, my inactivity might easily have been prolonged. It is surely quite safe to assert that Hongkong is one of the most peaceful parts of the world. Except for a few departures at intervals one has to call upon the imagination to realise that Europe is the theatre for the perpetration of all the horrors of war. We know, of course, that the combat has brought sad moments to some people in the Colony; but Britons have that enigmatical knack of not allowing the features to betray their real feelings, and thus a composed countenance may be but the shield to a heart at breaking point. To those who do mourn silently we all extend a deep and heartfelt sympathy.

Several things have impressed me locally in relation to the war. It was stated but a few months ago that the ghastly work in Europe would leave Englishmen in the Colony with no heart for sport. But he who could kill the sporting instinct of young and mature England has yet to be born. The proximity of the Kaiser and his hosts is not sufficient to prevent our soldiers playing their dearly-beloved football. They fight the Germans for a while, and those who remain then go to the rear of the faithful front line and play a strenuous game of football, while the French comrades excitedly ejaculate "ma foi!" Doubtless stimulated by this remarkable example, local sportsmen—and I am not now entering the "shirker" controversy—quickly got going, with very interesting results on Saturday afternoons. The same thing has happened in connection with the local forces. Sailors and soldiers play their football games at Happy Valley with the usual glorious freedom and sans ceremony. The South Wales Borderers were a delightful example. They came here direct from fighting at Tientsin, merely to rest before they left again for the more grim struggle in Europe—and they played football each day they were with us. Several local sportsmen are now en route for the front, but right up to the time of departure they enjoyed their games of football and cricket. It is nothing more than the reappearance of an English patent which has puzzled and pushed back heaps of things which were made in Germany. Its appearance in Hongkong was, therefore, not a phenomenon.

Still harping on matters connected with the war—one cannot get away from the war—quite a little boom in recruiting for the Volunteer forces has synchronised with the discussion in the *Daily Press* on the subject of "workers and shirkers," but I have been most emphatically assured that it is not a case of cause and effect—not a bit of it.

But the Sacerdotal, he says no words which indicate a doubt. He merely puts his thumb to his nose, and spreads his fingers out.

What need is there for Conscription in Hongkong? I actually heard someone offer to bet that there are not a dozen able-bodied young men in the Colony who are not in either the Volunteers or Reserves. I am quite sure he would have lost the bet had there been takers; still, I agree that the correspondence which has appeared in the *Daily Press* might convey to people outside the Colony that the young men of Hongkong have been generally indifferent to their duty to prepare for military service, so as to be able to take an efficient part if the necessity arises. The present strength of the Volunteer forces of the Colony sufficiently confutes

such a slander, but, all the same, the roll could be lengthened. It may be pointed out that nobody has been allowed to "shirk" in Hongkong, for at the very commencement of the war practically every able-bodied British subject in the Colony who was not a member of the defence forces was pressed into service as a Special Constable. Conscription, therefore, is something not unknown to Hongkong. For some weeks the Special Constables walked his beat by night like any other policeman. It was compulsory service cheerfully given in a time of emergency.

But Conscription for the Volunteer forces implies something more than compulsory police duty. It means that every man should make himself efficient at drill and be able to shoot. Many of our Special Constables, who were provided with rifles and revolvers as well as truncheons, had never before had a rifle in their hands. Had they been called upon to use their Winchester they might have done as much harm to themselves as to the enemy. The point is that training is necessary, and this is the object of the Special Police Reserve which is now being formed. The members of this force will on joining be required to become efficient in Musketry and in so much Infantry Drill as is necessary for the purposes of discipline, appearance when moving in public, and for the general credit of the Police Reserve. This is a voluntary organisation, but as everyone not in the defence forces of the Colony is liable to serve as a Special Constable it is an organisation to which all such might with advantage belong.

All this of the men; what of the women? It is whispered that they are playing their part too, this week (aye, playing's the word). Someone was telling me the other day of a large Dorcas meeting to be held at Kingsley in aid of one of the War Relief Funds, when a companion, who knows these Dorcas meetings, quietly asked without a smile and in the most matter-of-fact way:—"What points—half or quarter cent?"

The superstition about the number 13 being unlucky has been given a further lease of life in Hongkong by something that happened last week. A well-known resident gave a dinner to a number of friends. Some who were invited were unable to attend, and it was not noticed at the time that the number who sat down at the table was 13. That same night the host received a cable announcing the loss of a ship in which he was interested, and his favourite dog died! So there it is—proof conclusive that thirteen is an unlucky number. But, stay, I know a man who would say: "Stuff and nonsense! I always take No. 13 in the sweeps, when I can get it, and I've no reason to complain of my luck." And is there not a Welsh romance about the "Thirteen Precious Things of Britain"? The unlucky thirteen superstition relates exclusively, I believe, to 13 at the table. It is based on the "Last Supper" when Christ and his twelve disciples sat at meat together. Jesus, of course, was crucified and Judas Iscariot hanged himself.

Cannot something be done to compel the Kowloon gharry owners to keep their poor animals in a more healthy condition? Standing limp and forlorn-looking, apparently held up by the shafts of the vehicle, they present a pitiful picture, and to count the ribs would trouble no one. I saw a very fine specimen of this obvious neglect in To Kow Wan the other day. The pony had just dragged four corpulent Chinese from the Kowloon ferry, and as it breathed the ribs stood out in bas-relief. In course of time it ceased to breathe so asthmatically, and then hung limply in the shafts, with the ribs still prominent, its coat one of many patches, and a body from which all semblance of life seemed to have departed. A fondish little Chinese youngster blew up a paper bag and exploded it near the pony, and I expected the animal to collapse. There was no movement, for the poor little vagabond pony had not sufficient energy left even to be nervous.

A communication has reached me calling attention to a matter which is within the province of the police; at least it should be so. This has reference to the too enterprising methods of a certain class of Chinese medicine vendors who enter too much into details on flaring posters which arrest the attention of all who pass—notably in the vicinity of the Alice Memorial Hospital. All I need say about these posters is that they are revolting to any self-respecting person and must be particularly offensive to Chinese ladies, and to ladies of any other nationality who are able to read the Chinese characters. They ought to be protected from this kind of thing, and the police or the Department for Chinese Affairs will doubtless look into the matter now that attention is called to it.

ROBERT R. RANDOM.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 15.

Staff of Taikeo Dockyard (3rd Sub.)	481.00
Mr. Wm. Carstairs (2nd Sub.)	10.00
Mr. E. McOmbs	10.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Mr. J. H. McArthur	20.00
Anonymous	10.00
Collected by Capt. H. D. Jones:	
Mr. J. H. Colcott	10.00
Mr. W. L. Forster	10.00
Capt. H. D. Jones	15.00
Mrs. A. M. Jones	15.00
Mr. F. G. Becke	15.00
Mr. J. S. Murray	5.00
Collected by Mr. J. Arnold:	
Capt. R. A. Biers	5.00
Mr. I. Stopani	2.00
Mr. C. P. Archer	4.00
Mr. W. A. Valentine	5.00
Mr. G. Kow	5.00
Capt. A. C. Smith	5.00
Mr. J. Wilson	10.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
(Swatow Contributions for Mr. T. Carr Rambo)	
Mr. W. G. Lay	20.00
Mr. J. M. Forbes	20.00
Mr. C. Rodgson	10.00
Mr. R. B. McLachlan	10.00
Mr. S. Barker	10.00
Mr. A. Macgowan	10.00
Mr. C. D. Pittagios	15.00
Mr. C. H. Fletcher	10.00
Mr. H. Marshall	10.00
Mr. E. C. Hobson	10.00
Mr. W. G. Lay	10.00
Mr. T. C. Ramsay	10.00
Mr. J. E. E. Shore	5.00
Mr. J. A. Peang	5.00
Mr. C. S. Holdsworth	5.00
Mr. A. R. Pollock	5.00
Mr. H. Walton	5.00
Mr. H. W. Hosking	5.00
Mr. C. H. Wood	5.00
Mr. P. K. Brownrigg	5.00
Mr. Tan Chiang Yong	5.00
Miss Dawson	5.00
Mr. Tan Boon Ek	5.00
Mr. Tan Yew Khee	5.00
Mr. Lim Mark Chuan	5.00
Mr. Hong Tok Mong	5.00
Collected by E. P. Mission, Swatow	
Miss Prander	5.00
Dr. & Mrs. Whyte	20.00
Mr. A. W. Edmunds	5.00
Dr. & Mrs. Gibson	5.00
Mr. T. C. Gibson	5.00
Mr. W. & Mrs. Paton	10.00
Miss Paton	2.00
Mr. & Mrs. James	7.00
Rev. H. Wallace	10.00
Miss Starkey	12.00
Miss Starkey	12.00
Miss Palmer	10.00
Dr. Stewart	5.00
Swatow Members of C. M. Customs Staff:	
Capt. Stanger	5.00
Mr. H. B. Macgowan	5.00
Mr. N. Ellis	5.00
Mr. T. J. Edwards	5.00
Mr. W. Howard	5.00
Mr. R. S. Samelson	5.00
Mr. J. Power	5.00
Mr. G. Graso	3.00
Mr. F. A. Rozario	3.00
Mr. S. O'Brien	2.00
Mr. H. Tabashi	2.00
Mr. Fujimoto	2.00
Mr. L. Gama	3.00
Mr. S. Carlson	3.00
Donations:	
Mr. Mark Chuan Liang	40.00
Mr. Goh Chiew Tuen	30.00
Lim Tai Yeh	10.00
Mr. Lam Kim Choon	20.00
Yeo Po Buan	20.00
	500.50
Less difference in exchange	50.69
	\$449.81

(Hongkong Contributions)	
Collected by Mr. H. Murray	
Basin:	
Mr. W. A. Donaldson	15.00
Mr. J. H. Seth	15.00
Mr. H. Murray Bain	15.00
Mr. W. S. Butcock	5.00
Mr. W. F. Knapton	3.00
Mr. Lo Yuk Tong	100.00
Mr. Wong Lai Cho	100.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Mr. J. Grace Ozorio	3.00
Mr. E. Seth	5.00
Mr. C. Harper	5.00
Mr. John McGregor (Fochow)	3.00
No. 6 Victoria View (Kowloon)	20.00
Inspector Sims	3.00
	1,383.61
Already acknowledged Lists 1/14	188,050.83
Monthly Subscriptions	2,417.37
Already acknowledged	19,876.79
	22,294.76
	212,230.20
Remitted to London on 24th Dec. 1914, £17,1/0, 5/16	191,436.95
Balance in hand	21,793.25

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D. PARADES.

1. Parades for Monday, 18th instant, 5.00 p.m. Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range for the following Recruits—Left Section M.G. Co. Pte. Y. B. Mangham, and P. G. Thompson. Civil Service Co. Ptes. Anderson, Keyser, and F. W. Wood. Centre Section M.G. Co. Pte D. C. McDonald. Scouts Company—Ptes. P. S. Dixon, F. Smyth, N. J. Austin, D. C. Boddel, H. L. Donny and E. G. Stewart. Service rifles to be carried. Corp. Grimes, R.E., will attend.

5.15 p.m. N.C.O.s drill on the Cricket Ground. Remainder nil.

2. Orderly Officer: Lieut. Wright. Orderly Sergeant to-day: Sergeant Crawford. To furnish Guard to-night: Right Section M.G. Co. G. E. Szwany, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Addressing the Senate, Signor Salandra, Premier of Italy, said he hoped that 1915 would see peace, whereby Italy would acquire more glory and greatness.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NOW PROCEEDING STOCKTAKING SALE

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
WE HAVE MADE LARGER REDUCTIONS THAN IS OUR USUAL CUSTOM FOR THIS SALE TO ENSURE A SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

LADIES' DEPT. SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN HATS COSTUMES, SKIRTS, COATS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY. GENUINE BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, WAISTCOATS, GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

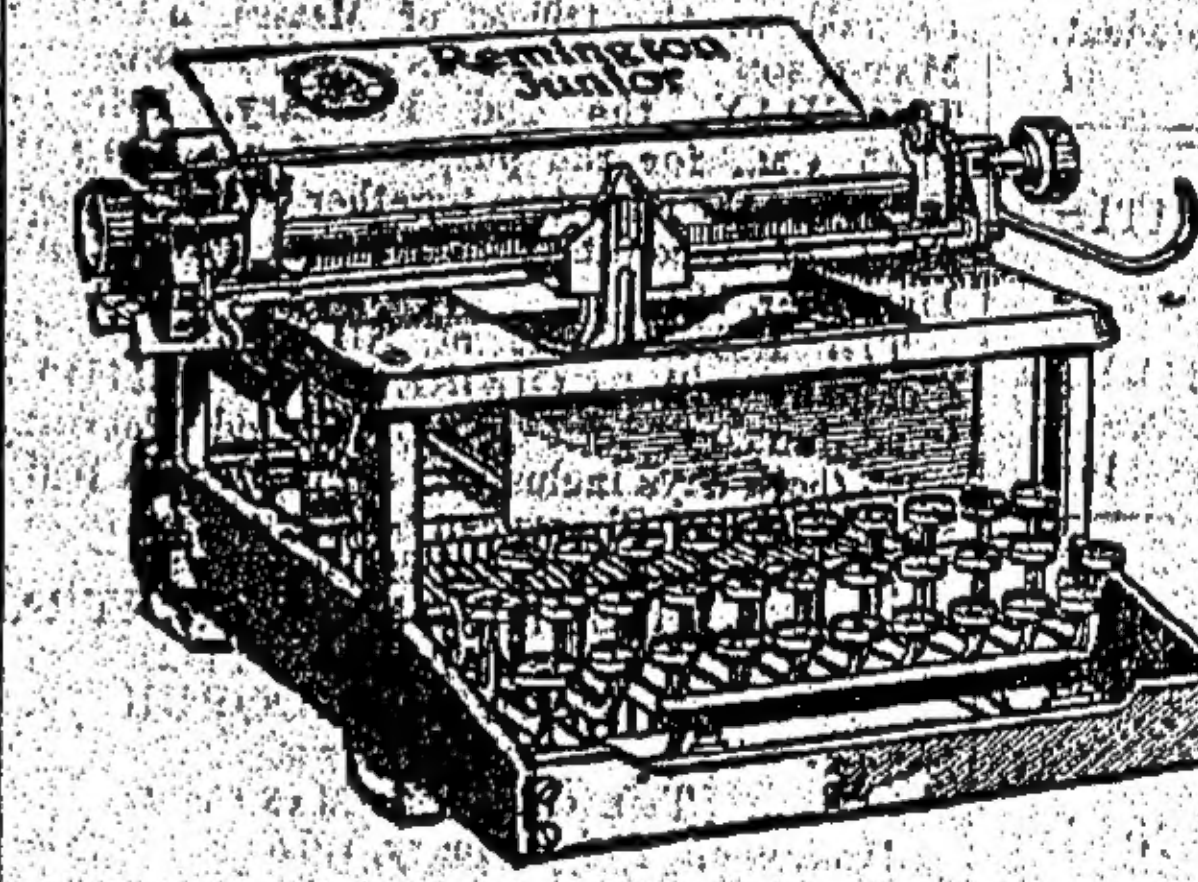
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."
"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs. in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, with writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. (Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.)

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In any word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INCORPORATED), NEW YORK. HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [50]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY CO., LTD. MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—
DONNELLY & WHYTE, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.



Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE "NUBIA"

Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N., carrying His
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this
port for HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, the
29th January, 1915, at Noon, taking Pas-
sengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in
connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOOLAN",
from Colombo, passengers' accommodation
in which vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into
the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to
Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for
London, etc., will be conveyed via Bom-
bay and despatched to the s.s. "PERALA"
due in London on the
12th March, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office
until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA"
Arrived Hongkong on 17th Jan., 1915.
From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at storage in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where such
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods
are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, etc., ex s.s. "Moldavia".
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N.
and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here under
instructions are given to the contrary within
6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 3 days, including
date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Free Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
TUESDAYS. All claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's arrival here.
After which date they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1915.

KOWLOON AND VICTORIA BRITISH
SCHOOLS.

THE above Schools RE-OPEN TO-DAY
(MONDAY), the 15th inst., at 8 A.M.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

NOTICE

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF
IRELAND

Now merged in
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

WE HAVE This Day taken over the
Agency of the above Company, formerly
held by Messrs. BAUTER, BROOKMAN & Co.,
and all communications in regard to the Agency
should now be addressed to
ABBATTON Y. APCAB & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH
ADMINISTRATION.

WIRELESS SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all
parties concerned that the Adminis-
tration's New WIRELESS TELEGRAPH
STATIONS at WONGSUNG and CANTON
will be open for General Public Correspondence
with Ships at Sea on and after the 1st of
January, 1915.

Both Stations are governed by the Rules of
the International Radiotelegraph Convention
of 1912 and the Service Regulations
superintending thereto.

The Rates applicable to Wireless Messages
may be obtained on application to the Telegraph
Office.

For the convenience of Ship Stations the
following information is supplied—

WONGSUNG. CANTON.

Nationality: Chinese. Chinese.

Geographical Position: 121° 25' E 113° 30' E
Longitude: 23° 21' N 23° 10' N
Latitude: 23° 21' N 23° 10' N
Call Signal: XSG XNP

Normal Range in nautical miles: 600 by day; 1300 by night.

Radiotelegraphic SYS. "Telefunken" signaling
TEM used: quenched spark.

Nature of Transmitting: 5 KW. in the
System: antenna.

Wave-length in metres: 600, 1200, 1600, 2100.

Working hours (China Coast Time 8 hours Day and
East of Greenwich): Night 10 p.m.
Coast Charges: per word 2/6. 0/6
Minimum per radiotelegram: 6/00

N.B.—Both Stations are able to receive waves of
all lengths between 300 and 4000 metres
but the promptest attention to calls is
insured by the Ships using a sending
wave-length of 800 metres.

By Order
WONG TING-CHAN,
Manager,
Chinese Telegraph Administration,
Hongkong.
Dated 14th January, 1915.

AUCTION

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY (MONDAY),

the 15th January, 1915, at 3 P.M., on the Spot,
The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan
to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for
erection of

BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS
on the Government Ground adjoining the Race
Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure,
THAMES—Cash.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHEMPEDAK RUBBER
ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at No. 10, Canton
Road, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 24th day
of January, 1915, at 4 P.M.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 24th
January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Office of Messrs.
JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at
11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the
Report of Directors together with a Statement
of Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1914.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY,
30th January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February,
1915 (both days inclusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,
LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will
be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on
TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at
11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the
Report of Directors together with the State-
ment of Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1914.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY,
22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February,
1915 (both days inclusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LTD.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Office of Messrs.
JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of
Directors together with the Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1914.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY,
22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February,
1915 (both days inclusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FOURTEENTH ORDINARY
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Office of Messrs.
JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., on
TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 12.15
P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report
of Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1914.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY,
22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February,
1915 (both days inclusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE
SHIELD.

ENTRIES for the above Competition will
close on FRIDAY, 22nd inst.

A Meeting will be held that evening at 6.30
in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd. (top floor), to make all necessary
arrangements. Each team entered is invited to
send a representative.

J. C. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

For Case Per
of 1 doz. Bot.

A. SUPERIOR PALE ... \$30.40 \$2.65

B. SUPERIOR OLD ... 33.70 2.90

WATSON'S XXX ... 34.60 3.00

WATSON'S XXX ... 37.00 3.25

C. SUPERIOR OLD ... 40.30 3.45

D. VERY FINE OLD ... 46.90 4.00

BOUTELLEAU'S ... 52.40 4.55

E. FINEST OLD BROWN ... 53.50 4.55

MARIE BRIZARD and ... 51.50 4.55

S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC ... 78.70 6.65

V. O. L. 80 Years Old ... 119.30 9.95

UNITED VINEYARD ... 167.50 13.15

* These Brandy bottles by
ourselves are guaranteed Grape
Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong Office: 101, Des Voeux Road C.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 12th, 1915.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

With the threatened intervention of
Rumania and Greece into the arena of
war on the side of the Allies, the ultimate
attitude of Italy becomes more than ever
a subject for interested speculation. For
some time past there has obviously been
a growing desire on the part of the
Italian people to range themselves against
their old foe, Austria, and, though in the
field of battle the enmities and friend-
ships of the past appear alike to have
been forgotten, it will be found, on closer
examination, that where boundaries have
been arbitrarily set by the sword in
denance of racial affinities a smouldering
sense of hostility still endures on the part
of the nation that has suffered in the
operation. Italy cannot but remember
that she owes something to the support
of France and the sympathy of England
when, in the middle of the last century,
she shook off the yoke of Austria, and
raised herself to the dignity of a nation.
Nor is she likely to rest content with the
role of a passive spectator when the sword
has been sheathed and the map of Europe
is redrawn.

It is pretty generally understood that
her Ambassador warned Great Britain
of the intention of Germany and Austria
to precipitate a conflict. From the outset
Italy worked for peace, and she seems
to have remonstrated with her Allies
against the dangerous course which they
were pursuing. When, in consequence
of the murder of the Crown Prince and
Princess of Austria, at Sarajevo, the
relations between the dual Monarchy and
Serbia became strained to breaking-point,
Italy urged the exercise of moderation
upon her partner in the Triple Alliance
in order to avoid the intervention of
Russia on behalf of Belgrade. Austria,
however, argued that the attitude of
Russia during the Conference of London
after the Balkan War gave good reason
for believing that the Czar's hosts
had not sufficiently recovered from the
Japanese War to undertake military
operations in support of Serbia, and when

Italy replied that her information did not
justify this assumption, the reply was that
the intervention of Russia would be
answered by the participation of Ger-
many. The Italian Foreign Minister
then pointed out the gravity of the plan,
as such action on the part of Germany
would inevitably mean that Great Britain
would join in the conflict, but both Berlin
and Vienna scoffed at the idea that Great
Britain would take upon herself the risk
of entering a European War in view of
the disturbed condition of Ireland and the
reported disaffection of India, Egypt, and
South Africa. Nothing that the Italian
Minister could say could disabuse their
minds of this fallacy.

Probably it was on account of the cool-
ness with which Italy received their hot-
headed plans that her two partners sent
the ultimatum to Serbia, and set the spark
to the present conflagration without even
notifying her of their intention. For this,
of course, she had reason to feel
aggrieved, and it is not surprising that,
when the consequences followed which she
apprehended and did her utmost to avoid,
she declined to accept any responsibility
for them, on the plea that the Triple
Alliance was designed for defence, and
that her partners in it had embarked on a
war of aggression. Thereafterward
Italy found her sympathies inclining to-
wards the Triple Entente, and it is said
that but for the moderating influence of
her Foreign Minister, the MARQUIS DI SAN
GIULIANO, she would have openly espoused
their cause. The MARQUIS is now no
longer in the ranks of the living, and it
remains to be seen what attitude his
successor will adopt in answer to the
increasing clamour of the people to take
up arms. Their object can be clearly dis-
cerned in the speeches delivered recently
in the Italian Chamber; they are anxious
for the day to come when, in the words of
Signor COLAJANNI, "the Italian flag will
float over the natural boundaries of the
country." How this aspiration may best
be realised is, we may be sure, the prob-
lem now engaging the anxious attention
of the Italian Cabinet. Mere neutrality
may suffice for the purpose if the Triple
Entente should triumph; but, on the
other hand, if the Triple Alliance should
prevail, Italy is not likely to gain much
unless she can claim to have contributed
to that result. Until, therefore, the
situation develops more fully, Italy
appears likely to rest content with a non-
committal policy.

No fewer than five brides-to-be came to
the Colony by the big Pacific Mail liner
Manchuria.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial
Secretary, has been re-appointed chairman
of the Licensing Board.

Arrangements have been made by Mr.
R. C. Morton, Agent of the Pacific Mail
Steamship Company, for the famous
Filipino Band, which is proceeding to the
Panama Exhibition, to play on the
Hongkong Club Cricket Club ground this
afternoon from 4 o'clock to 5.30.

The Gazette notifies that at the expira-
tion of three months the following Com-
panies will, unless cause is shown to the
contrary, be struck off the Register and
the Companies will be dissolved—The
Hongkong Brewery Company, Ltd., and
the Wo On Steamship Company, Ltd.

The engagement is announced in the
London papers between Captain H. N.
Baskcomb Harrison, M.V.O., and Duke of
Cornwall's Light Infantry, eldest son of
Dr. H. Baskcomb Harrison, Exeter,
Devon, and Agnes J. Macdonald, only
daughter of Mr. Donald Macdonald,
Hongkong.

Considerable damage through fire and
water was caused as the result of an out-
break of fire at No. 113, Jervois Street,
three-storied premises used as a store and
a dwelling house. The Fire Brigade were
on the scene promptly after the alarm,
and extinguished the outbreak. The
amount of damage has not yet been
ascertained.

H.M. Dockyard Recreation Club last
week gave a Whist Drive, when 26 tables
were occupied. The prize-winners were:
Ladies: 1st, Mrs. Ponsford; 2nd, Mrs.
Cochran; 3rd, Mrs. Williams. Consola-
tion: Mrs. Hawker; Booby: Mrs. Parkin-
son. Gentlemen: 1st, Mr. Powney; 2nd,
Mr. Kelton; 3rd, Mr. Hart. Consolation:
Mr. Cousins. Booby: Mr. McCrea. The
prizes were presented by the Chairman of
the Club, Mr. E. R. Bate, Chief Con-
structor, and he took the opportunity, as
several military friends were present
passing through Hongkong on their
way to the front, of wishing them the
best of health, and a safe return to their
friends from the dangers and perils of
the war. All present joined in "Auld
Lang Syne," and gave them three cheers.

WEDDING AT THE
CATHEDRAL.

MEYER-HEIDECCKE.

The wedding was solemnised at St.
John's Cathedral at noon on Saturday of
Mr. Clarence Earl Meyer, employed at
the local offices of the Standard Oil Com-
pany, and Miss, Theresa Evangelina
Heidecke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Charles Heidecke, of Buffalo, New York.
The ceremony was performed by the Chap-
lain (Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle). Mr.
Denman Fuller, the organist, played ap-
propriate music, including the bridal
march from "Lohengrin," and Mendel-
sohn's Wedding March.

The bride, who was given away by Mr.
J. W. Bolles, was charmingly attired in
a gown of white satin trimmed with real
Princess lace. The full wedding veil
was trimmed and caught up with orange
blossom, and the dress was cut en train in
Princess style. She carried a beautiful
bouquet of roses, and was attended by
Mrs. W. B. Walker, as matron-of-honour.
Mr. M. T. Jones was "best man."

Among the considerable number of
people in the Cathedral were the U.S.
Consul-General (Mr. C. E. Anderson) and
Mrs. Anderson, and Assistant Consul-
General A. E. Carleton and Mrs.
Carleton.

After the ceremony a reception was
given at Kingsclere by Mr. and Mrs. J.
W. Bolles.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer left later in the
day for their honeymoon, which is to be
spent at Macao, Canton and Wuchow.
The bride's going-away costume was of
blue charmuse and crepe.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ACTION IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

At the Summary Court on Saturday,
before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Ng Ching
Po, of 35, Lung Sung Street, Macao,
trader, sued H. Ruttonjee & Son,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. The
claim was \$1,237.66, the balance of a sum
due to plaintiff under an agreement dated
March 25th, 1913, and for moneys paid
by the plaintiff for and at the request of
defendants. The sum of \$237.66 was
waived for purposes of jurisdiction.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings &
Hastings) represented plaintiff, and
Mr. Haywood (of Mr. Leo D'Almeida &
Castro's office) appeared for defendant.

Mr. Davidson said defendants prior to
March, 1913, carried on business at Macao,
as plaintiff believed, through an agent,
and presumably finding that method un-
satisfactory, on March 25th of that year
they entered into a contract with plaintiff
which was the subject-matter of this
action. By that agreement the firm agreed
to supply to plaintiff whatever wines,
spirits and other goods they should re-
quire up to \$2,000 worth a month, at a dis-
count of 7 per cent., all goods to be paid
for monthly. Plaintiff agreed to take at
least \$300 worth of goods a month, and in
addition to his discount was to receive a
salary of \$30 a month. He deposited as
security a sum of \$2,000, on which de-
fendants agreed to pay plaintiff interest
at the rate of six per cent. The agree-
ment was never put into effect, because
during the duration of the agreement sup-
plied only \$900 worth of goods. Accordingly
on June 23rd plaintiff wrote to defend-
ants through his solicitors, asking that
as defendants would not supply any
more goods they should furnish him
with an account of what was due to
him. The agreement contained
no term at which it was to end,
and so it could be determined by notice. De-
fendants' reply was important, because
they did not deny the allegation contain-
ed in this paragraph: "We understand
that you have not for some considerable
time, and will not supply him, with goods,
wines and spirits." Afterwards plaintiff
went to see defendants at the shop and
was given an account showing the goods
actually supplied by defendants under the
agreement. At the foot was written in
red ink: "Furniture and fixtures, \$250;
old stock, \$460; old accounts collected, \$250;
According to this account there was due
to defendants on this date, besides the two
items detailed in red ink, \$923.33 for
goods supplied, and an unknown amount
for old accounts collected." On July 25th
plaintiff, through his solicitors, wrote that
he contested the accuracy of the account,
but to avoid further trouble he was pre-
pared to accept it. Taking that account
as correct the amount due to plaintiff was
\$1,237.66. On July 25th defendants wrote
that they had lost their copy of the agree-
ment and were not in a position to verify
the account. Defendants took no steps
to obtain a copy of the agreement from
plaintiff, who was willing to supply it.
It was admitted by both parties that the
plaintiff was not for some considerable
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POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Nankin*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Wednesday, the 16th Dec., is due to arrive here to-day.

FOR	PER	DATE
States and Ceylon	Nankin	Tuesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Bandakani	Hinsang	Tuesday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via SHANGHAI, HONOLULU, U.S.A., SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	Manchuria	Tuesday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Letters ... Noon
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Friday, 22nd inst.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Taming	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Anhui	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Thursday Island and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Changsha	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kwongang	Tuesday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow via Amoy and Takao	Takung	Tuesday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow	Szechu Maru	Tuesday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits	Hainan	Wednesday, 20th, Noon
Japan via Moji, Victoria, and Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada	Hongkong	Wednesday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Indo Maru	Wednesday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 25th inst.)		Registration ... 1.00 P.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, PORT AU PRINCE, Extra (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Kingchow	Thursday, 21st, 2.30 P.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
		Saturday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
		Registration ... 10.15 A.M.
		Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.30 A.M.
		Registration Kowloon B.O. ... 9.30 A.M.
		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. LANDAU—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODD, Esq.
C. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.
C. S. GUBBY, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEVENSON.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 5% per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4% per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5% per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... \$15,000,000
Subscribed ... \$15,000,000
Paid-up ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$15,000,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 5 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. E. LINTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH COMMERCIAL BANK)
ESTABLISHED 1853.

Authorized Capital Fl. 80,000,000 (\$2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital Fl. 19,997,900 (\$1,659,000)
Reserve Fund Fl. 7,765,500 (\$647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEASONS BANK,
SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, reserves money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1855.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	January 16th.
Telegraphic Transfer	198
Bank Bills, on demand	198
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	198
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	198
Credit, at 4 months' sight	198
Documentary Bill, at 4 months' sight	198
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	221
Credit, at 4 months' sight	221
ON GERMANY	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	438
Credit, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	133
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	133
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	87
ON MANILA	
On demand	87
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	87
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	107
ON LAMPUNG	
On demand	107
ON SAIGON	
On demand	87
ON HONGKONG	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD DOLLAR, 100 fine, per tola	\$56.90
BAR SILVER, PRICE	22 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS	
Hongkong ... 20 cents pieces	per cent.
Hongkong ... 10	\$18.70 discount.
Hongkong ... 10	\$19.10

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 16TH JANUARY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$185, buyers	11/20n 271.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$11	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.85, buyers	
COTTON MILLS—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 125	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6, and, & sel.	
(in Liquidation)	40,000	\$7	all	\$35, sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	60,000	\$50	all	\$71, sellers	
DOCKERS AND WHARVES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$53, sellers	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$63	all		
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50	
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 65, buyers	
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	\$5.35, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$37, sellers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$124, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$190	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$244, buyers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$2	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	\$54, sellers	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	all	\$340, sellers	
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$150, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$385, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 145	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	12,000	\$250	all	\$785, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$60	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$75	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$74	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$10	all	\$50	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 34, buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all		
West Point Building Co., Limited	250,000	Gds. 10	all		
Mining—					
Chinese Electric and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	2 1/2	
Heavoc Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2.40, sellers	
Rash Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	\$75	
Tanah Melayu, Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	
Pek Tinway Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$85, buyers	
Philippine Co., Limited	13,200	\$5	all	\$20	
Fulcrum of Paperies and Tons in Estate	20,000	\$10	all	\$91, buyers	
REFINING—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$14	
SWAMPY COMPANIES—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$5	all	\$61, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$20, sellers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.F. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$65, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	\$79	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$10	all	\$33, sellers	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$28	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$44, sellers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all		
STOCKS AND DISCOUNTS—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$64, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. P., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
Union Waterbat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$14	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1893	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

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